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ABSTRACT

This volume provides comparative data highlighting significant trends affecting colleges and universities in 14 southern states--Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia. Trends identified include: a regional high growth rate; educational attainment continuing below the national average; financially strained colleges; and increased financial burdens on students. Data cover demographics, school enrollments, high school graduates, government revenues and expenditures, college enrollments, student characteristics, degrees granted, tuition and fees, student financial aid, faculty and administrator profiles and salaries, and college and university revenues and expenditures. Also included are data on employment trends, state general fund appropriations, and migration of first-time freshmen. The more than 100 data tables and graphs are grouped according to: population and economy; enrollment; degrees; tuition and student aid; faculty and administrators; and state revenues and expenditures. A state profile section provides an overview of selected data for the region and for individual states. Also included is a list of Southern Regional Education Board public colleges and universities organized by institutional category (number and types of degrees granted, breadth of programs offered, and distribution of degrees across program areas) and a list of the state higher education agencies. (CH)

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SREB Fact Book On Higher Education

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A Growing, Diversifying Region

The SREB region will outpace the national growth rate well into the next century. About one million more people each year will live in SREB states. The number of high school graduates will increase three times faster than the population. The population will also become more ethnically diverse; within 20 years, 20 percent of the population will be black and 13 percent Hispanic. Minority children now make up 40 percent or more of school children in seven SREB states. The current aging of the population will continue. Within 30 years, those 65 and over will represent 20 percent of the population — an increase of 12.5 million senior citizens.

A Regional Economy Increasing In National Importance

There are 4.6 million more jobs in the SREB region than in 1990 — almost double the national rate of job growth. Per capita income in the SREB region continues to gain ground on the national average, but the rate at which the gap is closing has slowed.

College Education — A Key To Competitiveness

Educational attainment in the SREB region is catching up but remains below the national average. More people are enrolled in colleges and universities, and the student body is more diverse. Over the past 10 years, the SREB region accounted for almost half of the nation's total increase in college enrollment. Almost half of the SREB region's enrollment growth was in two-year colleges, which now enroll about 40 percent of all students. Women make up about 55 percent of undergraduate and graduate students and four out of every ten professional program students. Women represent two-thirds of enrollment growth. The number of black students has increased nearly twice as fast as total enrollment. At the end of the educational pipeline, degree production is up at every level from associate's to doctorates and professional degrees, even though the job market for college graduates is becoming increasingly competitive. Job openings requiring a bachelor's or higher degree will be the fastest growing types of jobs as we move into the next century.

Colleges Have Become Financially Strained

Tax revenues have grown faster than personal income, more than doubling state and local government spending. Funding for higher education has not kept pace with other lines in state and local government budgets. The growth in state tax funds for higher education over the past five years was the lowest of any five-year period since the mid-1970s. When enrollment growth, tuition increases and inflation are factored in, per-student funding declined 9 percent. Spending patterns within colleges have shifted significantly. Colleges are spending proportionately less on instruction, academic and administrative support, building operations and maintenance, and more on research, public service and, especially, on scholarships and fellowships for students. The salaries of faculty in public four-year colleges in the SREB region have declined 3 percent when adjusted for inflation, while the national average for faculty remained unchanged and the national average for all workers rose 5 percent.

A Greater Financial Burden Has Been Passed On To Students

As the growth in revenues from governments for public colleges and universities slowed, tuition and fees replaced government dollars as a source of increased revenues — jumping from 18 percent of the average public college budget to 26 percent. Six of every 10 families (those earning below $42,000) have been substantially impacted by the rising costs of attending college. It now takes at least an additional 5 percent of their income to cover in-state student costs at a public four-year college. As a consequence, the median family income of college freshmen has risen, suggesting that higher costs may be limiting the ability of some students to enroll in college. Changes in financial aid programs for students also affect access to higher education. Twenty years ago $3 of every $10 of financial aid was a loan dollar, now $6 of every $10 comes from loans. For qualified students with the greatest financial need, the buying power of the nation's largest grant program (Pell Grants) has fallen to cover less than half of the costs of attending a public university.

SREB Fact Book On Higher Education

Joseph L. Marks

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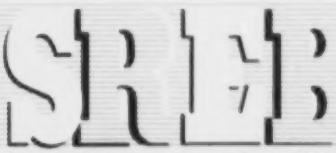

Southern Regional Education Board

The SREB Fact Book on Higher Education is greatly indebted to the cooperation and assistance of the state higher education agencies in the SREB region. The SREB-State Data Exchange has, for the past 27 years, made possible the most comprehensive and up-to-date information for the *Fact Book*. A number of national organizations and federal agencies are also important sources of information. Among them are the American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, the American Council on Education Cooperative Institutional Research Program, the American Medical Association, the Association of Research Libraries, the Association of University Professors, the Center for Higher Education Illinois State University Grapevine, the College and University Personnel Association, the Mortenson Research Letter, the National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs, the National Conference of State Legislatures, the National League for Nursing, the National Science Foundation, Research Associates of Washington, the Southern University Group Office of Institutional Research Oklahoma State University, the U. S. Bureau of the Census, the U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and various offices of the U. S. Department of Education including the National Center for Education Statistics, the Office of Postsecondary Education, the Office of Student Financial Assistance and the Washington Office of the College Board.

Lynn M. Cornett, Joseph D. Creech, Gale F. Gaines, Bracey Campbell and Mark D. Musick of the SREB staff provided research ideas and editing support. SREB Data Services Assistant Linda C. Haddow was instrumental in the data analysis and preparation of this edition of the *Fact Book*.

The Southern Regional Education Board helps member states chart their progress and stay on course for lasting, long-term improvements in education. Supplying facts and figures is an essential part of this service. The SREB Fact Book on Higher Education has been a standard reference — and in some cases, even a beacon — for policy makers, educators and journalists for 30 years.

The tremendous strides in education the SREB states have achieved since World War II mean that in the mid-1990s our schools and colleges look more like other schools and colleges across America than they look different. But the differences mean more in today's competitive climate.

Our colleges and universities must serve a growing, diversifying region whose economy is increasing in national importance. College education, and the colleges and universities that provide this valuable resource, are vital to successful competitiveness for citizens and their states. Yet our colleges have become more and more financially strained. And more of this financial burden has been passed on to students.

Higher education is still our best bet to build the future we want for ourselves and our descendants. Once again, we offer the SREB Fact Book to help those who influence and make decisions about the course for higher education.

Mark D. Musick
President

SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated and expanded information. SREB data is also available on the internet. http://www.peach.net/SREB

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The SREB Fact Book on Higher Education

Continuing a tradition dating back to the late 1950s, the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1996/1997* provides comparative national and regional data highlighting significant trends affecting colleges and universities in each of the member states. Using the latest information from SREB's extensive databases, the *Fact Book* contains detailed national and state profiles on demographics, school enrollments, high school graduates, government revenues and expenditures, college enrollments, student characteristics, degrees granted, tuition and fees, student financial aid, faculty and administrator profiles and salaries, and college and university revenues and expenditures. Also included are data on employment trends, state general fund and other "earmarked" appropriations and the migration of first-time freshmen.

In cases where information must be obtained from national sources, the latest information available is sometimes not as current as we would like. For example, the latest detailed nationwide data on higher education finances and degrees conferred by race and ethnic group are for 1993-94. SREB's annual SREB-State Data Exchange and SREB Online! (SREB's data server on the Internet) provide the most up-to-date information available and can be used by researchers between biennial editions of the *Fact Book*.

The *Fact Book* exemplifies SREB's approach to comparative data — to compile and evaluate related trends and measures and to encourage the examination of noteworthy findings. Comparative information frequently raises more questions than it answers, but the pursuit of those questions often leads to better state policies *and* better comparative data.

While the degree of reliability and comparability of higher education data has improved over the years, data comparisons among a number of states should always be viewed carefully. The reader should take into account the wide range of interstate differences that can affect the comparability and relative rankings. Readers are encouraged to contact the state higher education agencies for individual state perspectives on higher education trends.

SREB welcomes suggestions and comments concerning the *Fact Book*.

SREB State Profiles

The SREB State Profiles provide a convenient overview of the progress and national position of the SREB region and each of the individual SREB states. Included are selected data from each of the six statistical chapters. The numbers in parentheses above each column refer to tables elsewhere in the *SREB Fact Book* that contain more complete information and a full citation of sources.

SREB STATE PROFILES

Population

	Population				Public Elementary and Secondary Education			
	Resident Population 1996 (000s)	Projected Percent Increase 1995 to 2025	65 Years and Over (000s)		Students	Percent Minority		Projected Percent Change in High School Graduates 1995-96 to
			1995	2025	Fall 1995	1984	1994	2008-09
Refer to Table Number	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)
United States	265,284	27	33,532	61,954	44,661,558	29.0	34.4	30
SREB States	91,830	32	11,515	23,976	15,830,029	34.0	38.0	33
Alabama	4,273	23	552	1,069	735,947	36.0	37.7	14
Arkansas	2,510	23	359	731	454,278	26.0	26.1	4
Florida	14,400	46	2,631	5,453	2,172,794	32.0	41.3	77
Georgia	7,353	37	718	1,668	1,311,126	37.0	40.9	45
Kentucky	3,884	12	487	917	638,634	11.0	10.7	10
Louisiana	4,351	18	494	945	781,142	44.0	48.5	-16
Maryland	5,072	25	572	1,029	805,580	42.0	41.9	57
Mississippi	2,716	17	331	615	503,602	51.0	52.2	6
North Carolina	7,323	30	899	2,004	1,165,385	34.0	34.8	39
Oklahoma	3,301	24	442	888	616,497	24.0	29.6	5
South Carolina	3,699	27	440	963	637,519	41.0	43.2	23
Tennessee	5,320	27	658	1,355	880,960	22.0	24.6	16
Texas	19,128	45	1,914	4,364	3,740,260	43.0	52.9	33
Virginia	6,675	23	737	1,515	1,079,854	28.0	32.8	36
West Virginia	1,826	1	279	460	306,451	5.0	4.7	-22

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Economy

Personal Income			State and Local Government						
			Tax Revenues		Expenditures		Percent of		
	Percent of	Percent	Per $1,000	Percent	Per Capita 1992-93		Expenditures for		
	United	Increase	Personal	Increase		Percent of	Higher Education		
Per Capita	States	1985 to	Income	1982-83 to	Dollars	United States	1982-83	1992-93	
1995	1995	1995	1992-93	1992-93					
(9)	(9)	(9)	(2)	(2)	(12)	(12)	(10)	(10)	Refer to Table Number
$23,208	100.0	61.1	$108	108.3	$3,966	100.0	9.4	8.6	United States
21,231	91.5	62.9	99	120.1	3,434	86.2	10.7	9.4	SREB States
19,181	82.6	72.3	89	103.4	3,283	82.4	12.9	11.5	Alabama
18,101	78.0	65.9	97	114.9	2,985	74.9	10.4	11.9	Arkansas
23,061	99.4	60.6	97	171.0	3,664	91.9	7.8	6.4	Florida
21,741	93.7	68.2	102	147.2	3,538	88.8	8.3	7.0	Georgia
18,849	81.2	67.2	106	108.9	3,266	82.0	10.8	10.0	Kentucky
18,981	81.8	59.8	98	54.9	3,845	96.5	8.8	7.9	Louisiana
26,333	113.5	60.0	106	118.7	3,734	93.7	9.6	9.8	Maryland
16,683	71.9	74.9	103	103.5	3,057	76.7	12.2	10.3	Mississippi
21,103	90.9	74.0	103	147.7	3,321	83.3	13.7	12.4	North Carolina
18,580	80.1	44.0	102	55.1	3,164	79.4	13.2	10.6	Oklahoma
18,998	81.9	69.6	101	119.7	3,437	86.2	12.0	10.1	South Carolina
21,038	90.6	77.3	90	130.7	3,088	77.5	10.2	9.6	Tennessee
21,206	91.4	51.7	99	114.9	3,420	85.8	12.5	10.4	Texas
23,974	103.3	60.9	94	121.0	3,403	85.4	10.6	9.9	Virginia
17,687	76.2	66.2	108	66.8	3,476	87.2	8.7	9.1	West Virginia

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Enrollment

		Percent of Total Enrollment, Fall 1994						
	Fall 1994	Two-Year Colleges	Under-graduate	Graduate	First-Professional	Women	Black	Hispanic
Refer to Table Number	(14)	(21)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(27)	(28)	(29)
United States	14,227,300	38.6	85.9	12.1	2.1	55.4	10.1	7.3
SREB States	4,408,852	38.5	86.9	11.2	1.9	55.8	15.7	6.9
Alabama	229,511	35.7	88.2	10.1	1.7	55.4	22.7	0.7
Arkansas	96,294	22.2	90.6	7.7	1.8	57.1	14.2	0.7
Florida	634,237	52.3	88.8	9.9	1.4	55.9	12.7	12.8
Georgia	308,587	30.0	85.4	11.5	3.1	56.2	24.2	1.5
Kentucky	182,577	27.3	86.6	10.9	2.5	58.4	6.8	0.6
Louisiana	203,567	14.3	84.8	12.2	3.0	57.4	25.7	2.3
Maryland	266,214	42.3	82.8	15.6	1.6	57.8	21.0	2.2
Mississippi	120,884	43.0	89.3	9.1	1.6	56.8	29.1	0.5
North Carolina	369,386	40.5	88.7	9.5	1.8	56.9	19.8	1.1
Oklahoma	185,174	36.3	86.0	12.0	1.9	54.7	7.3	2.2
South Carolina	173,070	36.2	85.6	13.0	1.4	57.5	21.8	0.8
Tennessee	242,966	33.0	87.0	10.6	2.4	55.7	14.8	0.9
Texas	954,495	44.6	87.2	10.8	2.0	53.5	9.8	19.5
Virginia	354,149	38.2	84.9	13.3	1.8	56.1	16.0	2.1
West Virginia	87,741	9.2	85.3	13.1	1.6	55.8	3.9	0.5

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Degrees

Associate's[1]		Bachelor's		Master's[2]		Doctoral		First-Professional[3]		
Number 1993-94	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1993-94	
(35)	(35)	(38)	(38)	(42)	(42)	(46)	(46)	(50)	(50)	Refer to Table Number
531,439	17.2	1,165,841	10.0	399,464	19.7	43,146	13.5	75,263	5.5	United States
157,737	20.6	357,060	17.9	109,422	24.4	11,584	17.8	21,312	9.5	SREB States
7,781	28.3	21,150	24.0	6,092	28.2	476	34.5	908	9.1	Alabama
2,808	7.8	8,549	14.4	2,035	16.0	146	8.1	441	36.1	Arkansas
40,620	20.5	44,075	24.6	14,337	28.6	1,644	31.4	2,382	11.4	Florida
9,419	27.5	26,283	22.8	9,251	25.1	813	1.6	2,015	9.8	Georgia
6,416	19.1	14,629	19.7	4,169	11.4	401	25.3	1,118	-0.8	Kentucky
3,303	28.9	17,787	12.0	5,340	31.3	447	10.4	1,582	8.4	Louisiana
8,292	11.6	20,720	12.0	8,352	28.3	934	14.5	972	0.1	Maryland
5,538	16.5	10,524	19.5	2,693	7.0	352	20.1	478	0.2	Mississippi
13,621	27.9	32,730	19.9	7,459	18.9	988	14.8	1,673	4.8	North Carolina
6,689	7.8	15,734	15.7	4,954	25.6	387	-5.1	846	-8.3	Oklahoma
6,218	20.7	15,318	15.9	4,643	20.1	459	34.2	627	6.8	South Carolina
6,894	30.6	19,992	14.5	5,855	20.9	672	7.3	1,296	3.7	Tennessee
25,787	14.4	69,298	15.6	21,964	22.3	2,732	21.2	4,768	22.1	Texas
11,339	35.3	31,226	15.1	10,242	38.1	1,006	19.9	1,839	6.2	Virginia
3,012	9.8	9,045	22.0	2,036	16.4	127	-0.8	367	21.5	West Virginia

[1] Does not include certificates, diplomas or other non-degree awards.

[2] Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

[3] Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Tuition and Student Financial Aid

	Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students Public Institutions, 1995-96		Federal Pell Grant Student Aid Amounts		Stafford Loans		State Scholarships and Grants for Undergraduates			
							Need-Based		Non Need-Based	
	Four-Year[1]	Two-Year[2]	Dollars 1995-96 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1993-94	Dollars 1992-93 (000s)	Percent Increase 1987-88 to 1992-93	1994-95	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1994-95	1994-95	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1994-95
Refer to Table Number	(53)	(54)	(57)	(57)	(59)	(59)	(60)	(60)	(60)	(60)
United States	$2,523	$1,267	$5,477,018	80.1	$12,471,488	34.7	$2,327,577	101.8	$360,856	204.9
SREB States	1,958	1,000	1,793,771	119.3	2,509,916	81.2	263,381	145.5	251,032	306.5
Alabama	2,024	1,260	101,513	72.3	80,479	46.1	2,281	1.7	6,806	71.0
Arkansas	1,970	897	54,174	63.7	79,434	83.7	8,907	134.9	740	271.9
Florida	1,798	1,073	266,057	154.0	302,571	74.5	36,824	163.7	61,886	342.6
Georgia	1,884	1,128	125,326	157.3	195,235	219.6	5,147	27.4	111,410	966.9
Kentucky	1,970	980	89,946	66.5	128,694	135.5	25,517	209.6	na	na
Louisiana	2,017	1,060	124,436	123.6	103,239	97.7	6,429	232.9	6,650	429.5
Maryland	3,260	1,886	71,755	89.4	130,485	40.9	24,571	233.8	7,064	395.7
Mississippi	2,385	970	78,914	82.3	110,015	130.3	1,248	-3.8	58	-94.6
North Carolina	1,618	557	113,617	96.6	108,244	103.8	13,774	208.2	28,940	59.4
Oklahoma	1,666	1,135	89,110	152.8	144,900	137.6	13,325	105.4	2,986	3,935.1
South Carolina	3,060	1,000	69,547	84.5	88,697	164.1	17,297	26.0	na	na
Tennessee	1,932	1,030	94,810	51.7	148,816	82.8	18,313	123.1	833	NA
Texas	1,790	715	365,414	223.7	558,297	62.9	29,102	30.6	na	na
Virginia	4,022	1,429	106,595	105.6	196,338	116.7	53,865	1,131.9	17,339	55.2
West Virginia	2,050	1,301	42,556	80.2	—	—	6,761	39.4	6,320	NA

"na" indicates none reported

"—" indicates that West Virginia's Stafford Loan data cannot be separately identified. See notes for Table 59.

"NA" indicates not applicable — none was reported in the earlier year.

[1] Includes institutional categories Four-Year I through Four-Year VI. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

[2] Includes institutional category Two-Year VII. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Revenues and Expenditures

Percent of Educational and General Expenditures								Percent of Unrestricted Revenues				
Public Four-Year				Public Two-Year								
Instruction		Scholarships and Fellowships		Instruction		Scholarships and Fellowships		Tuition and Fees		State General Purpose Appropriations		
1983-84	1993-94	1983-84	1993-94	1983-84	1993-94	1983-84	1993-94	1985-86	1995-96	1985-86	1995-96	
(80)	(80)	(80)	(80)	(81)	(81)	(81)	(81)	(74)	(74)	(74)	(74)	Refer to Table Number
40.6	37.0	5.9	7.6	48.0	44.8	7.4	11.4	20.0	27.9	60.9	54.1	United States
42.0	38.7	5.2	7.3	47.6	45.3	7.0	12.3	17.7	25.7	60.0	54.9	SREB States
41.0	35.5	5.5	6.0	48.0	40.0	10.5	17.8	17.8	30.2	63.1	50.3	Alabama
40.2	35.5	8.3	10.8	41.0	41.2	12.6	13.8	17.7	26.2	61.8	54.1	Arkansas
42.1	37.4	4.2	6.0	45.1	43.5	7.1	12.0	15.9	20.8	67.6	67.9	Florida
37.5	36.6	3.2	6.1	42.4	49.4	6.6	12.9	17.2	20.3	65.7	64.9	Georgia
37.9	35.2	5.6	7.7	41.8	40.8	12.3	20.9	20.1	28.2	58.2	48.7	Kentucky
37.9	36.9	6.7	9.5	40.6	45.3	7.4	17.5	19.7	35.4	56.6	47.2	Louisiana
41.1	36.3	6.2	6.4	46.6	45.5	7.2	9.5	24.9	32.0	50.7	43.0	Maryland
38.7	35.2	10.4	10.0	49.4	48.7	12.9	17.7	21.1	25.1	49.3	51.8	Mississippi
42.7	39.7	6.0	7.6	53.6	53.6	4.1	7.5	10.5	16.8	67.1	62.5	North Carolina
48.2	38.6	5.5	10.5	53.3	44.2	8.7	17.5	11.7	24.2	65.1	54.0	Oklahoma
40.7	40.0	4.8	5.6	43.8	43.3	7.3	10.8	21.3	34.3	54.8	45.6	South Carolina
48.1	43.0	6.5	6.4	53.0	45.8	7.3	12.1	20.5	25.4	64.7	60.8	Tennessee
44.5	41.8	3.5	6.4	47.3	43.7	5.6	10.9	15.0	21.3	55.2	52.4	Texas
43.3	39.8	5.4	8.8	49.7	47.1	7.5	13.3	25.1	41.7	59.5	50.7	Virginia
38.3	36.3	6.9	9.1	43.6	35.9	10.4	19.0	21.5	34.9	56.5	43.1	West Virginia

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Faculty Salaries

	Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities				Public Two-Year Colleges[1]			
	All Ranks Average Salary	Salary Ranking		Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change 1990-91 to	All Ranks Average Salary	Salary Ranking		Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change 1990-91 to
	1995-96	1990-91	1995-96	1995-96	1995-96	1990-91	1995-96	1995-96
Refer to Table Number	(61)	(61)	(61)	(61)	(66)	(66)	(66)	(66)
United States	$51,504			-0.4	$41,499			-1.9
SREB States	47,718			-1.1	36,146			-0.9
Alabama	44,298	10	11	0.7	38,286	6	2	1.5
Arkansas	42,309	14	14	1.9	30,596	14	15	-3.1
Florida	50,489	4	3	-0.6	37,792	5	4	0.0
Georgia	50,060	6	4	-0.1	37,593	7	5	0.7
Kentucky	47,871	9	7	2.5	33,250	10	11	0.8
Louisiana	40,366	12	15	-4.6	32,624	3	12	-17.8
Maryland	52,525	2	2	-5.4	45,234	1	1	-2.0
Mississippi	45,359	15	10	11.5	35,161	13	8	11.3
North Carolina	49,942	3	5	-0.5	32,296	15	13	8.8
Oklahoma	43,416	11	12	-2.9	35,457	8	7	0.1
South Carolina	47,036	8	9	-1.5	32,221	12	14	-3.2
Tennessee	47,638	7	8	4.1	34,925	9	9	-0.7
Texas	47,947	5	6	-2.2	36,654	4	6	-4.0
Virginia	52,658	1	1	-5.8	38,114	2	3	-5.5
West Virginia	42,496	13	13	-1.0	34,126	11	10	3.6

[1] SREB Two-Year VII colleges. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Faculty and Administrators

Full-Time Faculty						Full-Time Administrators			
Four-Year Colleges and Universities			Two-Year Colleges[1]			Four-Year Colleges and Universities			
Total	Percent		Total	Percent		Total	Percent		
1993-94	Women	Minorities	1993-94	Women	Minorities	1993-94	Women	Minorities	
(62)	(62)	(62)	(71)	(71)	(71)	(72)	(72)	(72)	Refer to Table Number
269,805	30.0	15.2	96,080	45.1	11.9	52,602	36.6	13.9	United States
87,709	30.6	16.6	34,232	49.0	12.7	19,496	34.8	15.8	SREB States
6,446	31.3	14.8	1,934	49.8	17.6	1,231	30.8	9.5	Alabama
2,823	33.7	13.4	481	51.4	6.2	474	33.1	18.6	Arkansas
8,541	28.0	17.5	5,165	47.6	8.4	2,090	35.0	18.7	Florida
6,314	32.8	15.9	2,593	52.1	13.1	2,224	31.3	13.8	Georgia
5,210	30.8	11.0	na	na	na	1,000	30.9	8.0	Kentucky
4,199	39.5	25.6	566	58.1	18.7	1,009	37.0	27.7	Louisiana
4,480	31.2	24.9	1,943	47.9	13.4	802	36.2	29.6	Maryland
2,780	31.5	23.1	2,128	58.2	10.8	463	28.5	28.9	Mississippi
8,238	29.5	17.9	4,267	49.8	10.7	1,911	35.6	17.2	North Carolina
3,476	28.9	13.8	1,136	45.9	8.9	980	37.6	11.5	Oklahoma
4,152	30.2	12.1	1,660	52.3	13.6	798	29.4	9.0	South Carolina
5,369	32.2	13.6	1,501	50.3	13.3	933	31.9	13.2	Tennessee
13,798	29.5	17.7	8,681	46.0	16.3	2,750	35.9	17.9	Texas
8,772	27.6	16.0	2,012	45.9	9.8	1,965	41.5	13.0	Virginia
3,111	31.9	9.8	165	47.9	3.0	866	39.7	6.2	West Virginia

"na" indicates data not available

[1] SREB Two-Year VII colleges See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157

SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated and expanded information. SREB data is also available on the internet. http://www.peach.net/SREB

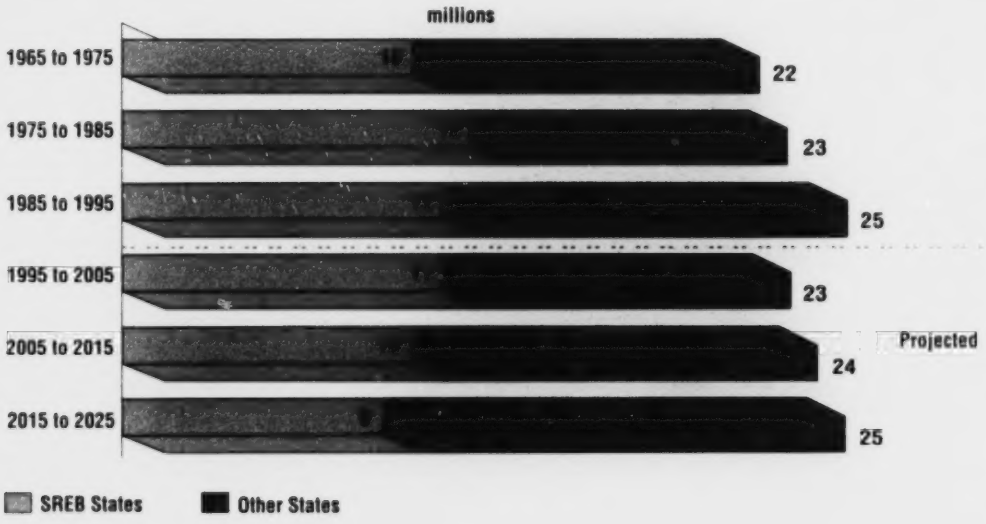
Population

Over the past 10 years, population growth in the SREB region continued outpacing the national rate of increase. The SREB region's population grew 13 percent compared to the nation's 11 percent increase. From the mid-1990s to 2005, nearly half of the population growth for the nation will occur in the SREB states. The SREB region's population of 91.8 million is projected to increase 12 percent — 10.8 million persons. In the first decade of the 21st century, about one million more people each year will live in the SREB states. Projections indicate that Florida and Texas will be the fastest growing SREB states in the first quarter of the next century.

The racial and ethnic makeup of the population is also projected to change both nationally and in the SREB region. By 2015, the white population in the SREB region will decline from 79 to 76 percent of the total population. The region's black population is projected to rise to 20 percent (22.7 million) and the Hispanic population will grow to 13 percent and will be concentrated in Florida and Texas.[1]

[1] Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race. Consequently the sum of the population subgroups may be greater than 100 percent.

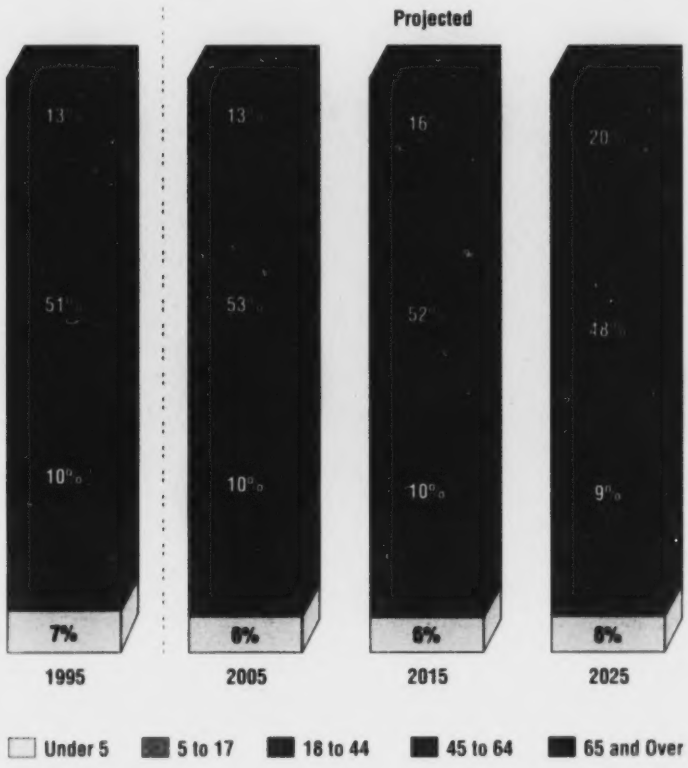
Population Growth



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Early in the next century the population is projected to "age" dramatically. Children and young adults under 25 will constitute smaller percentages of the total population of the United States. In the SREB region, the "aging of the population" is projected to be more pronounced. By 2025 the population 65 and over will grow to one-fifth of the population — an increase of 12.5 million senior citizens.

Population Age Distribution, SREB States



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Educational Attainment

The 1990 United States census reported that 75 percent of the nation's adults had earned a high school diploma or had passed the General Education Development exam and that 20 percent had earned a four-year or higher college degree. The proportion of the SREB region's adults with high school credentials (71 percent) stood at 95 percent of the national average; the proportion with a four-year or higher college degree (almost 19 percent) stood at 91 percent of the national average. Census Bureau estimates show that by the mid-1990s the proportion of adults in the SREB region with high school credentials rose to 96 percent of the national average (77 percent of adults). The proportion with four-year or higher college degrees remained at 91 percent of the national average (20 percent of adults).

Education Pipeline

Enrollment in kindergarten through 12th grade is projected to grow about 9 percent between the mid-1990s and the year 2005 both nationally and in the SREB region. Alabama, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia are projected to have the highest growth rates; ranging from 12 to 15 percent. Looking back, from the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s, fewer children were enrolled in most SREB states; Florida and Texas were the exceptions. Then, school enrollments increased from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s in all but three SREB states (Kentucky, Louisiana and West Virginia) with enrollments in four SREB states increasing dramatically — Florida (39 percent), Georgia (21 percent), Maryland (20 percent) and Texas (19 percent).

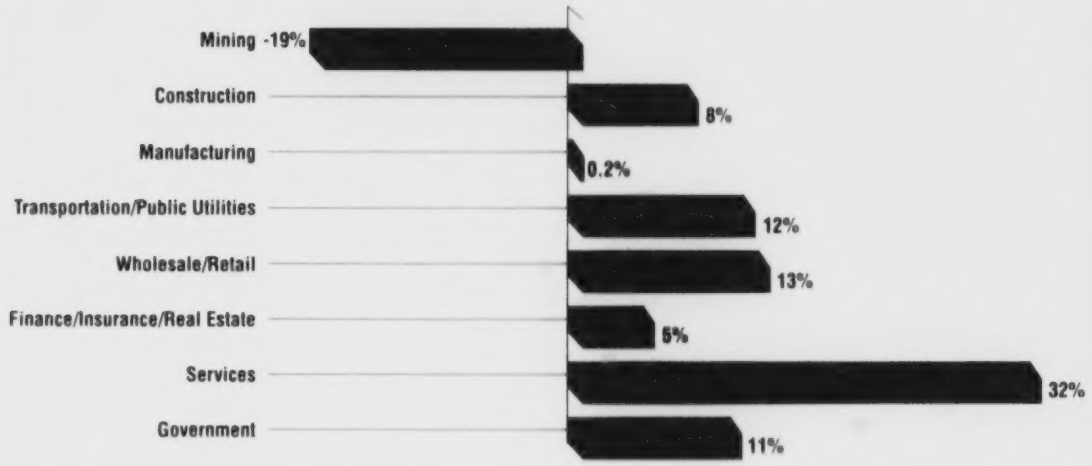
The number of high school graduates from the mid-1990s to 2009 is projected to grow over 30 percent in the nation and in the SREB region. Five SREB states are expected to experience dramatic increases — Florida (77 percent), Georgia (45 percent), Maryland (57 percent), North Carolina (39 percent) and Virginia (36 percent).

Minority children are a growing share of elementary and secondary school enrollment and of high school graduates, representing 40 percent or more of students in seven SREB states (Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina and Texas).

Employment

Non-agricultural employment growth in the SREB region from 1990 to 1996 was almost double the national growth rate (14 percent compared to 8). The largest sector of the SREB region's labor market, services (growing from 23 percent of all employment to 27 percent), led all others with a growth rate of 32 percent. Employment in wholesale and retail trades had the next highest growth rate (13 percent) followed closely by transportation and public utilities (12 percent); government employment (11 percent). Jobs in mining, construction and manufacturing have declined nationwide in the 1990s, but construction employment was up 8 percent in the SREB region. Even manufacturing held steady across the SREB states. Unemployment in the SREB region in the mid-1990s (5.3 percent) is about where it began the decade (5.1 percent), and about 4.6 million more persons are employed.

Change in Employment, 1990 to 1996, SREB States



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Personal Income

Over the past 10 years, per capita personal income growth in the SREB region continued to increase faster than nationally. The regional average in 1995 of $21,231 stood at 92 percent of the national average of $23,208. From the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s, the regional average gained less ground on the national average (1 percentage point) than in the previous three decades when it gained 2.2 points, 7.1 points and 4.3 points, respectively. Six SREB states (Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia) lost ground to the national average over the past 10 years. Five SREB states (Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina and West Virginia) gained up to 5 percentage points toward the national average. The remaining four states (Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee) gained five points or more toward the United States' average.

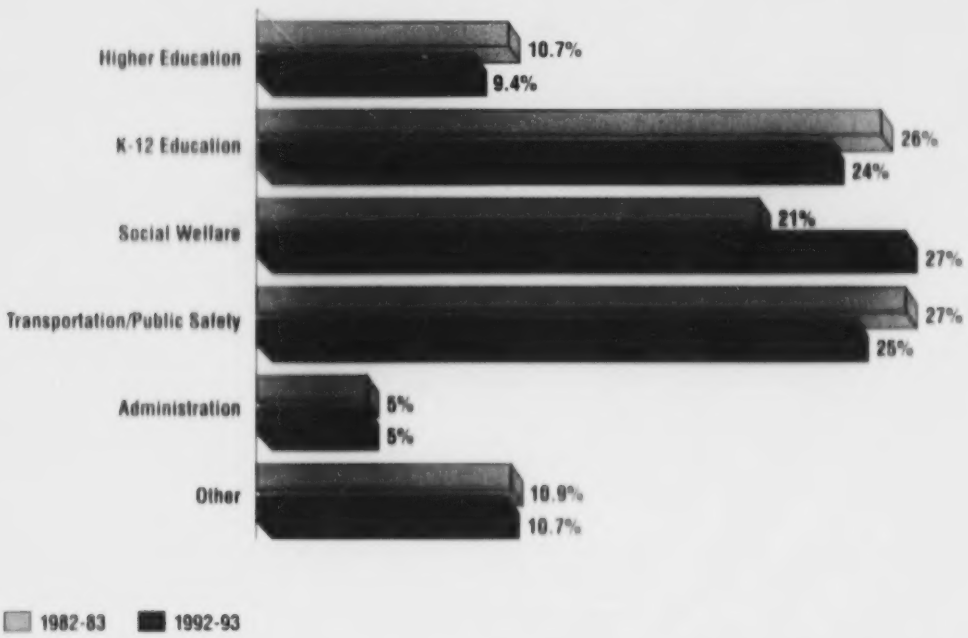
Government Revenues and Expenditures

From the early 1980s to the early 1990s, state and local government tax revenues grew faster (120 percent) than personal income (95 percent) in the SREB states. In both cases, the SREB region's revenue growth rates have been above the national average. In the early 1990s, the SREB states' tax revenues per $1,000 of personal income were 91 percent of the United States' average, compared to 89 percent 10 years before.

Over the same period, state and local government spending more than doubled nationally and in the SREB region. But higher education funding in the SREB region did not keep pace with other budget lines. Colleges and universities were appropriated a smaller share of state and local government funds by 1.3 percentage points than in the early 1980s. This seemingly small decrease represents billions of dollars. Had the percentage for higher education not fallen, colleges and universities in the SREB region would have received roughly $4 billion more a year. That would have amounted to 36 percent more state and local general operating funds for colleges and universities.

Recent state actions may dampen this trend. Between 1995-96 and 1996-97, total state general fund and "earmarked" appropriations rose 3.5 percent in the SREB region — less than the national average increase of 4.3 percent. Higher education funding increased 5.4 percent nationwide and 4.9 percent in the SREB region.

Distribution of State and Local Government Spending, SREB States



SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

TABLE 1

Total Population, Changes and Projections

	Resident Population 1996 (000s)	Percent Change						
		Past			Projected			
		1965 to 1975	1975 to 1985	1985 to 1995	1995 to 2005	2005 to 2015	2015 to 2025	1995 to 2025
United States	265,284	11.4	10.4	10.5	9	8	8	27
SREB States	91,830	17.2	17.4	13.1	12	9	8	32
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	34.6							
Alabama	4,273	6.8	8.0	6.9	9	7	5	23
Arkansas	2,510	14.0	7.8	6.8	11	6	5	23
Florida	14,400	43.1	33.3	25.0	15	14	12	46
Georgia	7,353	16.9	17.7	20.9	17	9	7	37
Kentucky	3,884	10.4	6.5	4.4	6	3	2	12
Louisiana	4,351	11.2	13.4	-1.6	5	7	6	18
Maryland	5,072	15.0	6.6	14.2	8	7	7	25
Mississippi	2,716	6.8	7.9	4.2	8	4	4	17
North Carolina	7,323	14.1	12.7	15.2	14	7	6	30
Oklahoma	3,301	13.7	17.9	0.1	7	9	7	24
South Carolina	3,699	16.4	13.8	11.0	10	8	6	27
Tennessee	5,320	12.6	10.3	11.3	14	7	5	27
Texas	19,128	21.1	29.5	15.5	14	13	12	45
Virginia	6,675	14.4	13.2	15.7	11	8	7	23
West Virginia	1,826	3.1	3.5	-4.3	1	0	0	1

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Estimates of the Resident Population 1950 to 1996," [Online] http://www.census.gov (December 1996) consistent with *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 957, issued October 1984 and with data appearing in the Department of Commerce Press Release CB96-224 (December 30, 1996); and "Projections of the Total Population of States: 1995 to 2025" (Series A) [Online] http://www.census.gov (December 1996).

TABLE 2

State and Local Government General Revenues and Personal Income

	1992-93 (millions)			Percent Increase 1982-83 to 1992-93			Tax Revenue Per $1,000 Personal Income	
	General Revenues[1]	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	General Revenues	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	1982-83	1992-93
United States	$1,038,711	$592,927	$5,471,129	113.3	108.3	89.6	$99	$108
SREB States	309,434	168,971	1,709,023	126.8	120.1	95.2	88	99
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	29.2	28.0	30.8				88.9	91.2
Alabama	13,792	6,495	72,957	109.2	103.4	95.2	85	89
Arkansas	7,388	3,856	39,703	113.9	114.9	85.9	84	97
Florida	50,478	28,003	290,074	182.2	171.0	116.5	77	97
Georgia	25,043	13,791	135,718	126.0	147.2	120.8	91	102
Kentucky	12,791	6,890	65,131	119.6	108.9	82.0	92	106
Louisiana	16,869	7,225	73,718	85.4	54.9	56.4	99	98
Maryland	19,840	12,705	120,330	103.4	118.7	101.6	97	106
Mississippi	8,610	4,051	39,196	107.9	103.5	82.5	93	103
North Carolina	23,619	13,729	133,180	143.3	147.7	115.7	90	103
Oklahoma	10,470	5,743	56,123	71.3	55.1	48.0	98	102
South Carolina	12,366	6,298	62,179	135.7	119.7	102.6	93	101
Tennessee	16,453	8,691	96,658	122.9	130.7	107.6	81	90
Texas	62,796	34,883	351,390	125.0	114.9	82.7	84	99
Virginia	22,464	13,425	143,094	126.1	121.0	104.6	87	94
West Virginia	6,455	3,18[illegible]	29,572	88.3	66.8	61.6	104	108

[1] General revenues include intergovernmental transfers from the federal government, tax revenues, charges, fees, and miscellaneous.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Government Finances in 1982-83* (GF83-5, 1984) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office) and "1992-93" [Online] http://www.census.gov (November 1996); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income for States and Regions 1929-93," SA-1, unpublished data (1994); and "Personal Income for States and Regions 1990-1995" [Online] http://www.census.gov (November 1996).

Table 3

Age Distribution of the Population and Projections

	Population (000s)									
	Under 5 Years				5 to 17 Years				18 to 24 Years	
	1995	2005	2015	2025	1995	2005	2015	2025	1995	2005
United States	19,591	19,128	21,175	22,500	49,149	52,832	53,348	58,284	24,932	28,267
SREB States	6,691	6,532	7,108	7,417	16,946	18,485	18,477	19,875	8,890	9,996
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	34.2	34.1	33.6	33.0	34.5	35.0	34.6	34.1	35.7	35.4
Alabama	301	285	296	300	779	834	811	838	442	444
Arkansas	173	167	167	163	477	484	460	463	249	255
Florida	968	922	1,032	1,086	2,403	2,641	2,641	2,894	1,158	1,407
Georgia	551	558	608	628	1,372	1,597	1,591	1,700	728	864
Kentucky	261	244	239	232	712	707	663	656	400	387
Louisiana	336	320	338	346	903	884	887	936	458	487
Maryland	368	353	389	411	904	980	973	1,060	432	519
Mississippi	209	196	193	190	553	573	544	546	302	287
North Carolina	514	481	508	510	1,285	1,453	1,368	1,424	715	796
Oklahoma	230	224	242	245	648	628	634	677	329	356
South Carolina	263	248	262	267	682	732	712	743	383	386
Tennessee	365	362	377	377	945	1,046	1,010	1,041	516	575
Texas	1,582	1,629	1,886	2,073	3,819	4,347	4,641	5,277	1,930	2,348
Virginia	464	444	480	502	1,149	1,284	1,269	1,359	658	725
West Virginia	106	99	91	87	315	295	273	261	190	160

TABLE 3 (cont.)

Population (000s)										
18 to 24 Years		25 to 64 Years				65 Years and Over				
2015	2025	1995	2005	2015	2025	1995	2005	2015	2025	
30,506	30,368	135,551	149,582	159,533	161,942	33,532	36,171	45,571	61,954	United States
10,737	10,581	46,576	53,300	57,361	58,082	11,515	13,145	17,275	23,976	SREB States
35.2	34.8	34.4	35.6	36.0	35.9	34.3	36.3	37.9	38.7	SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
474	452	2,179	2,455	2,590	2,565	552	613	785	1,069	Alabama
250	235	1,226	1,442	1,512	1,463	359	402	533	731	Arkansas
1,536	1,524	7,006	8,398	,463	9,753	2,631	2,911	3,825	5,453	Florida
937	916	3,831	4,542	4,889	4,957	718	852	1,175	1,668	Georgia
384	355	2,001	2,222	2,259	2,154	487	538	686	917	Kentucky
501	498	2,150	2,289	2,409	2,408	494	555	705	945	Louisiana
563	555	2,767	3,004	3,174	3,219	572	611	763	1,029	Maryland
294	278	1,302	1,489	1,548	1,513	331	363	456	615	Mississippi
839	787	3,782	4,416	4,680	4,624	899	1,081	1,445	2,004	North Carolina
358	356	1,629	1,779	1,901	1,891	442	504	654	888	Oklahoma
416	400	1,906	2,150	2,283	2,272	440	517	696	963	South Carolina
598	567	2,772	3,223	3,386	3,325	658	760	994	1,355	Tennessee
2,639	2,746	9,479	10,866	12,025	12,723	1,914	2,297	3,089	4,364	Texas
793	771	3,611	4,026	4,270	4,319	737	845	1,109	1,515	Virginia
155	141	937	999	972	896	279	296	360	460	West Virginia

Sources: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Resident Population of the U.S., Regions, and States by Selected Age Groups and Sex 1990 to 1996," [Online] http://www.census.gov consistent with Release CB96-88 (May 31 1996), and "Projections of the Population, By Age and Sex, of States: 1995 to 2025" [Online] http://www.census.gov (December 1996).

TABLE 4

Projected Racial and Ethnic Composition of the Population

	1994 (000s)					Percent of Total Population 1994			
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]
United States	260,341	216,477	32,670	26,073	11,195	83.2	12.5	10.0	4.3
SREB States	89,408	70,654	16,704	7,881	2,051	79.0	18.7	8.8	2.3
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	34.3	32.6	51.1	30.2	18.3				
Alabama	4,219	3,096	1,079	31	44	73.4	25.6	0.7	1.0
Arkansas	2,453	2,035	389	27	29	83.0	15.9	1.1	1.2
Florida	13,951	11,671	2,025	1,872	254	83.7	14.5	13.4	1.8
Georgia	7,055	4,968	1,966	140	121	70.4	27.9	2.0	1.7
Kentucky	3,827	3,527	272	23	28	92.2	7.1	0.6	0.7
Louisiana	4,315	2,882	1,364	101	68	66.8	31.6	2.4	1.6
Maryland	5,002	3,490	1,320	163	192	69.8	26.4	3.3	3.8
Mississippi	2,669	1,687	958	19	24	63.2	35.9	0.7	0.9
North Carolina	7,069	5,344	1,568	96	157	75.6	22.2	1.4	2.2
Oklahoma	3,258	2,703	251	102	304	83.0	7.7	3.1	9.3
South Carolina	3,664	2,526	1,102	36	36	68.9	30.1	1.0	1.0
Tennessee	5,175	4,284	839	43	52	82.8	16.2	0.8	1.0
Texas	18,378	15,632	2,235	5,022	511	85.1	12.2	27.3	2.8
Virginia	6,551	5,055	1,277	196	219	77.2	19.5	3.0	3.3
West Virginia	1,823	1,754	58	9	11	96.2	3.2	0.5	0.6

[1] Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race. Consequently, the sum of the subgroups is greater than 100 percent.

[2] "Other" includes American Indians, Eskimos, Aleutians, Asians and Pacific Islanders.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Percent of Total Population								
2015				2025				
White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]	White	Black	Hispanic[1]	Other[2]	
80	14	15	7	78	14	18	8	United States
76	20	13	3	75	21	15	4	SREB States
								SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
73	26	1	1	72	26	1	2	Alabama
83	15	2	2	83	15	2	2	Arkansas
81	17	21	3	80	17	24	3	Florida
66	32	3	2	64	34	4	3	Georgia
91	8	1	1	91	8	1	1	Kentucky
63	35	4	2	61	36	4	3	Louisiana
63	31	6	6	60	33	7	7	Maryland
62	36	1	1	62	37	1	1	Mississippi
74	23	2	3	73	24	2	3	North Carolina
79	10	5	11	78	11	6	11	Oklahoma
69	30	1	1	68	30	2	1	South Carolina
81	18	1	1	80	18	2	2	Tennessee
82	14	34	4	81	14	38	5	Texas
72	22	5	6	70	23	6	6	Virginia
96	3	1	1	95	4	1	1	West Virginia

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, "Estimates of the Population of States by Race and Hispanic Origin: July, 1994," [Online] http://www.census.gov (November 1996) consistent with Releases PE-47-48, PPL-49.50 (August 20, 1996), "ST-96-1 Estimates of the Population of States: Annual Time Series, July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1996," consistent with data appearing in the Department of Commerce Press Release CB96-224 (December 30, 1996), "Projected State Populations, by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1995 to 2025" (Series A) [Online] http://www.census.gov (December 1996), and "Projections of the Total Population of States: 1995 to 2025" (Series A) [Online] http://www.census.gov (December 1996).

TABLE 5

Elementary and Secondary Public School Enrollment

		Percent Change					
		Past		Projected			
	Fall 1995	1975 to 1985	1985 to 1995	1995 to 2005	Percent Minority 1976	1984	1994
United States	44,661,558	-12.1	13.3	9	23.9	29.0	34.4
SREB States	15,830,029	-3.2	13.6	9	30.1[1]	34.0[1]	38.0[1]
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	35.4						
Alabama	735,947	-3.8	0.8	14	34.1	36.0	37.7
Arkansas	454,278	-5.1	4.8	3	23.2	26.0	26.1
Florida	2,172,794	0.7	39.1	8	30.0	32.0	41.3
Georgia	1,311,126	-1.0	21.4	9	35.3	37.0	40.9
Kentucky	638,634	-6.9	-0.8	5	10.1	11.0	10.7
Louisiana	781,142	-6.9	-0.9	3	42.0	44.0	48.5
Maryland	805,580	-23.8	20.0	15	30.1	42.0	41.9
Mississippi	503,602	-8.0	6.9	0	49.0	51.0	52.2
North Carolina	1,165,385	-8.3	7.3	13	31.4	34.0	34.8
Oklahoma	616,497	-0.4	4.1	0	22.0	24.0	29.6
South Carolina	637,519	3.7	5.1	12	41.7	41.0	43.2
Tennessee	880,960	-7.2	8.3	8	22.0	22.0	24.6
Texas	3,740,260	11.3	19.4	9	40.8	43.0	52.9
Virginia	1,079,854	-12.3	11.5	14	25.7	28.0	32.8
West Virginia	306,451	-11.4	-14.4	-1	4.6	5.0	4.7

[1] These rates are calculated from the medians of the state rates in the SREB region.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1976* (1976) and *1996* (1996); *Key Statistics for Public Elementary and Secondary Education School Year 1987-88* (1987); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2006* (1996); and *Statistics in Brief* (September 1996) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 6

Public High School Graduates

		Percent Change				
		Past		Projected		
	1995-96	1975-76 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1995-96	1995-96 to 2008-09	Percent Minority 1991-92	1994-95
United States	2,304,722	-16.0	-3.3	30	26.4	27.7
SREB States	753,372	-7.5	-3.6	33	33.2	34.3
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	32.7					
Alabama	36,352	-15.2	-8.2	14	34.1	34.8
Arkansas	26,429	-3.0	0.8	4	21.9	23.6
Florida	90,617	-7.2	9.1	77	34.3	37.3
Georgia	59,406	-3.2	0.5	45	35.6	35.6
Kentucky	36,162	-10.7	-29.8	10	9.0	9.1
Louisiana	35,576	-15.8	-11.0	-16	41.7	44.0
Maryland	41,600	-16.7	-10.9	57	32.3	32.3
Mississippi	23,129	-9.0	-8.0	6	49.7	50.0
North Carolina	56,424	-6.6	-14.3	39	31.0	31.6
Oklahoma	32,864	-8.5	-4.6	5	21.6	22.5
South Carolina	32,500	-9.4	-5.8	23	39.6	40.8
Tennessee	43,525	-13.7	0.6	16	20.0	20.3
Texas	168,465	0.8	4.5	33	45.5	46.6
Virginia	59,603	-4.5	-5.6	36	26.8	28.0
West Virginia	20,720	-12.1	-5.3	-22	4.4	4.4

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1975* (1976), *1987* (1987), and *1996* (1996); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2006* (1996) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 7

Non-Agricultural Employment

	April 1996 (000s)								
	Total	Mining	Construction	Manu-facturing	Trans-portation and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service	Government
United States	118,741	567	5,197	18,197	6,251	27,700	6,912	34,128	19,789
SREB States	40,401	341	1,926	6,121	2,128	9,387	1,981	10,484	7,063
Alabama	1,819	11	86	393	89	405	77	391	348
Arkansas	1,082	3	43	259	63	240	42	234	180
Florida	6,173	7	301	483	302	1,539	374	2,040	936
Georgia	3,371	8	146	588	213	846	172	821	576
Kentucky	1,637	26	73	312	90	390	64	390	294
Louisiana	1,758	45	99	186	107	411	80	469	361
Maryland	2,174	1	126	175	106	522	128	689	428
Mississippi	1,073	5	45	261	50	224	40	231	218
North Carolina	3,436	4	172	862	163	784	143	748	560
Oklahoma	1,306	32	47	169	73	308	65	339	273
South Carolina	1,646	2	85	380	71	380	68	361	298
Tennessee	2,480	5	106	543	136	574	109	627	379
Texas	7,966	155	399	1,025	470	1,920	434	2,100	1,464
Virginia	3,055	12	165	402	155	688	160	863	610
West Virginia	684	27	33	82	40	157	27	181	137

TABLE 7 (cont.)

Percent Change, April 1990 to April 1996									
Total	Mining	Construction	Manu-facturing	Trans-portation and Public Utilities	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	Service	Government	
7.6	-24.9	-2.4	-6.2	6.4	5.9	-0.1	22.9	8.6	United States
13.7	-19.1	8.2	0.2	12.4	12.5	4.6	32.0	11.1	SREB States
13.4	-6.8	14.0	-1.0	11.0	21.0	9.5	32.5	7.1	Alabama
18.5	-19.5	40.4	10.8	18.4	18.1	9.4	32.1	13.3	Arkansas
12.3	-25.0	-7.5	-11.6	10.9	6.5	2.2	32.9	12.1	Florida
16.9	-12.6	10.4	3.8	17.2	16.9	7.6	38.2	10.6	Georgia
13.6	-27.5	7.7	9.7	21.4	13.7	7.0	23.7	11.4	Kentucky
18.0	-13.7	35.8	9.6	2.0	15.7	4.3	37.3	13.3	Louisiana
1.3	-29.4	-22.0	-15.1	4.2	-1.7	-3.9	16.6	1.5	Maryland
15.6	-23.0	39.4	1.2	4.3	14.6	2.9	51.5	8.2	Mississippi
12.9	-26.0	10.2	-1.6	6.5	11.2	13.1	35.1	18.1	North Carolina
15.0	-29.4	39.7	3.8	15.1	13.7	19.6	35.8	5.6	Oklahoma
8.2	5.6	-11.8	-5.4	10.9	14.2	-0.3	32.4	3.6	South Carolina
17.3	-29.2	17.1	1.6	18.7	18.2	8.6	37.3	15.1	Tennessee
18.8	-13.3	34.6	7.5	17.7	17.1	2.0	33.5	17.2	Texas
6.4	-36.8	-13.6	-6.7	5.0	7.1	3.7	23.1	3.1	Virginia
11.4	-28.0	40.5	-6.3	8.7	11.0	12.3	30.8	8.7	West Virginia

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment and Earnings, June 1990* (1990), and *June 1996* (1996) (Washington, D.C.)

TABLE 8

Unemployment in the Civilian Labor Force (seasonally adjusted)

	April					
	Civilian Labor Force (000s)			Unemployment Rates		
	1980	1990	1996	1980	1990	1996
United States	106,511	126,543	133,361	6.8	5.3	5.4
SREB States	32,111	41,115	45,668	5.6	5.1	5.3
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	30.1	32.5	34.2			
Alabama	1,619	1,905	2,056	7.5	6.3	5.5
Arkansas	957	1,141	1,230	6.2	6.4	4.6
Florida	3,904	6,297	6,954	4.8	5.5	5.2
Georgia	2,377	3,187	3,737	5.9	4.7	4.6
Kentucky	1,578	1,775	1,828	6.2	6.1	5.2
Louisiana	1,720	1,862	1,985	7.1	5.9	6.3
Maryland	2,107	2,520	2,712	6.0	3.3	5.0
Mississippi	1,009	1,179	1,275	6.4	6.7	6.3
North Carolina	2,732	3,367	3,722	5.5	3.6	4.4
Oklahoma	1,319	1,522	1,562	3.7	5.0	4.4
South Carolina	1,268	1,703	1,866	5.9	4.0	5.5
Tennessee	1,978	2,372	2,751	6.4	4.9	4.8
Texas	6,287	8,386	9,713	4.8	6.0	6.1
Virginia	2,498	3,145	3,474	4.5	3.4	4.3
West Virginia	758	754	804	9.5	6.7	7.7

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment & Earnings: July 1980* (1980), *July 1990* (1990), and *July 1996* (1996) (Washington, DC)

TABLE 9

Per Capita Personal Income

		Percent Increase				Percent of United States Average				
	1995	1955 to 1965	1965 to 1975	1975 to 1985	1985 to 1995	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995
United States	$23,208	49.6	114.4	136.7	61.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SREB States	21,231	58.0	133.0	142.7	62.9	76.9	81.2	88.3	90.5	91.5
Alabama	19,181	58.2	133.9	137.2	72.3	66.9	70.7	77.1	77.3	82.6
Arkansas	18,101	59.8	143.9	137.6	65.9	62.1	66.3	75.5	75.7	78.0
Florida	23,061	50.1	134.0	145.8	60.6	87.7	87.9	96.0	99.7	99.4
Georgia	21,741	58.1	128.6	151.9	68.2	74.8	79.1	84.3	89.7	93.7
Kentucky	18,849	57.4	130.8	131.6	67.2	70.6	74.3	80.0	78.3	81.2
Louisiana	18,981	53.2	131.0	141.1	59.8	73.4	75.1	80.9	82.4	81.8
Maryland	26,333	49.5	121.8	145.9	60.0	106.4	106.3	110.0	114.2	113.5
Mississippi	16,683	60.4	146.7	130.5	74.9	55.1	59.1	68.0	66.2	71.9
North Carolina	21,103	55.8	133.3	144.7	74.0	71.9	74.8	81.4	84.2	90.9
Oklahoma	18,580	55.7	131.3	137.2	44.0	79.6	82.8	89.4	89.6	80.1
South Carolina	18,998	58.2	139.4	141.3	69.6	64.6	68.3	76.3	77.8	81.9
Tennessee	21,038	59.9	133.4	140.3	77.3	69.7	74.5	81.1	82.4	90.6
Texas	21,206	43.6	136.0	144.5	51.7	88.9	85.3	94.0	97.1	91.4
Virginia	23,974	56.5	129.8	155.2	60.9	85.6	89.5	95.9	103.4	103.3
West Virginia	17,687	60.5	133.3	115.9	66.2	69.4	74.4	81.0	73.9	76.2

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "Personal Income for States and Regions, 1929 to 1993," unpublished data (1994); and "Personal Income for States and Regions 1990-1995" [Online] http://www.census.gov (November 1996)

TABLE 10

Percent Distribution of State and Local Government General Expenditures and Dollar Value of Change in the Higher Education Percentage

	Higher Education				Elementary and Secondary Education		Social Welfare and Income Maintenance	
	1982-83	1992-93	Percentage Gained or Lost	Dollar Value of Change[1] (millions)	1982-83	1992-93	1982-83	1992-93
United States	9.4	8.6	-0.8	$ -8,368	24.2	23.4	22.6	25.9
SREB States	10.7	9.4	-1.3	-3,943	25.6	24.0	21.4	26.6
Alabama	12.9	11.5	-1.5	-200	22.0	18.5	23.3	33.8
Arkansas	10.4	11.9	1.5	108	26.1	24.3	23.7	28.6
Florida	7.8	6.4	-1.4	-704	25.6	22.2	20.0	22.6
Georgia	8.3	7.0	-1.3	-310	22.9	24.2	29.9	31.5
Kentucky	10.8	10.0	-0.7	-91	23.7	21.1	19.5	27.5
Louisiana	8.8	7.9	-0.9	-150	21.0	20.1	21.9	32.7
Maryland	9.6	9.8	0.3	47	22.8	24.2	19.5	19.6
Mississippi	12.2	10.3	-1.9	-153	21.5	23.7	28.0	31.1
North Carolina	13.7	12.4	-1.3	-290	26.4	23.3	21.7	27.4
Oklahoma	13.2	10.6	-2.6	-269	27.5	26.3	22.0	26.0
South Carolina	12.0	10.1	-1.9	-238	27.5	23.5	24.8	32.9
Tennessee	10.2	9.6	-0.5	-85	21.8	20.1	24.3	32.4
Texas	12.5	10.4	-2.1	-1,285	30.3	27.9	17.7	24.7
Virginia	10.6	9.9	-0.7	-145	27.1	26.1	19.3	21.3
West Virginia	8.7	9.1	0.4	24	27.3	26.7	18.6	28.9

[1] This amount refers to the dollar value of the increase in the percentage of expenditures for those states with increases (Arkansas, Maryland and West Virginia) or, for the states or region with a decrease, the dollars they would have received had the percentage of expenditures remained the same. (See Table 12 for the total expenditure base.)

"Other" includes the following expenditure types: interest on the general debt, miscellaneous commercial activities, other and unallocable spending, intergovernmental transfers and other education.

TABLE 10 (cont.)

Transportation, Public Safety and Environment & Housing		Administration		Other[2]		
1982-83	1992-93	1982-83	1992-93	1982-83	1992-93	
25.5	24.5	5.3	5.1	13.0	12.6	United States
26.6	24.4	4.9	4.9	10.9	10.7	SREB States
24.1	21.5	4.6	4.2	13.0	10.5	Alabama
24.1	22.3	4.7	4.0	11.1	8.9	Arkansas
31.1	30.1	5.5	5.8	10.2	12.9	Florida
26.4	23.4	4.6	4.7	7.9	9.3	Georgia
26.6	22.7	4.9	4.2	14.6	14.5	Kentucky
29.1	21.8	4.9	4.5	14.2	13.0	Louisiana
27.4	26.8	4.8	5.6	16.0	13.9	Maryland
25.2	21.5	4.1	4.3	9.0	9.2	Mississippi
24.3	23.6	4.6	4.4	9.4	8.8	North Carolina
25.8	22.4	5.0	5.4	6.6	9.3	Oklahoma
21.1	20.4	4.5	4.6	10.1	8.5	South Carolina
26.7	23.8	4.1	4.0	13.1	10.1	Tennessee
25.8	23.3	4.7	4.6	9.0	9.2	Texas
26.4	26.1	6.5	6.0	10.1	10.4	Virginia
25.0	18.8	5.0	4.8	15.5	11.7	West Virginia

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1982-83* (GF-83 No. 5, 1983) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office); and "1992-93" [Online] http://www.census.gov (November 1996).

TABLE 11

State General Fund and "Earmarked" Appropriations

		Percent Change 1995-96 to 1996-97[1]						
	Total 1996-97 (millions)	Total	Elementary & Secondary Education	Higher Education	Corrections	Aid to Families With Dependent Children	Medicaid[2]	Other
United States	$413,377	4.3	5.4	5.1	6.2	-6.2	5.3	2.9
SREB States	124,217	3.5	4.9	5.3	6.4	-9.0	1.3	1.9
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	30.0							
Alabama	8,173	5.1	6.3	0.7	1.1	-23.0	12.3	4.9
Arkansas	3,140	3.8	6.2	1.7	10.8	-0.6	7.6	-1.4
Florida	17,269	5.0	7.7	11.4	9.0	-8.6	7.6	-5.4
Georgia	11,061	4.6	8.8	7.1	-1.0	-1.1	-2.1	2.6
Kentucky	5,683	0.8	2.8	4.8	8.4	-16.3	9.5	-7.8
Louisiana	5,402	-1.9	5.1	8.9	9.5	-5.7	-39.8	4.6
Maryland	7,428	0.2	2.8	3.5	-0.1	-1.3	5.5	-4.9
Mississippi	3,223	-6.8	-0.7	-1.3	4.4	-18.7	-38.1	3.4
North Carolina	10,820	9.5	8.7	7.8	8.3	1.7	11.0	11.9
Oklahoma	4,740	14.0	5.9	12.4	17.2	-14.0	5.7	27.5
South Carolina	5,351	4.8	6.3	4.6	15.0	0.0	4.5	2.2
Tennessee	5,803	4.8	7.1	4.0	0.9	-59.7	-1.6	11.8
Texas	22,624	0.1	-1.5	-0.2	5.1	-3.4	6.5	-3.3
Virginia	8,221	5.8	10.1	8.9	12.2	-14.6	6.0	-0.6
West Virginia	2,572	-0.6	0.0	4.1	5.7	1.4	-8.1	-0.7

[1] 1996-97 appropriations are here compared to end-of-year expenditures for 1995-96.

[2] Medicaid includes dollars from the general fund; from taxes,fees and donations; and from other "own-source"funds.

SOURCES:Snell,Ronald K.and Arturo Perez. *State Budget Actions 1996* (1996). (Denver, CO:National Conference of State Legislatures)

TABLE 12

State and Local Government General Expenditures

	Total General 1992-93 (millions)	Percent Increase 1982-83 to 1992-93	Per Capita Expenditures		
				Percent of U.S. Average	
			1992-93	1982-83	1992-93
United States	$1,027,488	120.3	$3,986	100.0	100.0
SREB States	302,701	127.6	3,434	85.3	86.2
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	29.5		86.2		
Alabama	13,727	107.8	3,283	84.2	82.4
Arkansas	7,237	126.6	2,985	69.4	74.9
Florida	50,280	186.2	3,664	81.9	91.9
Georgia	24,416	138.5	3,538	89.6	88.8
Kentucky	12,391	114.7	3,266	78.3	82.0
Louisiana	16,492	75.4	3,845	107.3	96.5
Maryland	18,493	94.0	3,734	110.8	93.7
Mississippi	8,068	101.4	3,057	78.2	76.7
North Carolina	23,089	153.6	3,321	75.1	83.3
Oklahoma	10,227	76.8	3,164	88.1	79.4
South Carolina	12,468	163.8	3,437	73.2	86.2
Tennessee	15,728	124.8	3,088	75.3	77.5
Texas	61,728	126.9	3,420	86.6	85.8
Virginia	22,035	132.2	3,403	85.5	85.4
West Virginia	6,321	86.5	3,476	87.4	87.2

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1982-83* (GF83-5, 1984) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office); and "1992-93" [Online] http://www.census.gov (November 1996); *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1106, "State Population Estimates by Age and Sex 1980 to 1992 (1993) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office); "Estimates of the Resident Population 1990 to 1995," [Online] http://www.census.gov (November 1996) consistent with Release CB96-10 (January 26, 1996).

TABLE 13

Percent Distribution of State and Local Government General Revenues

	From Federal Government		Taxes								Other Non-Tax Revenues	
			General Sales		Property		Income		Other			
	1982-83	1992-93	1982-83	1992-93	1982-83	1992-93	1982-83	1992-93	1982-83	1992-93	1982-83	1992-93
United States	18.5	15.2	13.3	10.6	18.3	14.4	14.3	11.4	12.5	8.9	23.1	39.5
SREB States	18.7	19.8	14.6	15.7	15.1	15.7	9.5	9.5	16.6	13.7	25.5	25.6
Alabama	21.5	23.5	14.2	14.1	6.0	5.6	11.1	11.5	17.2	15.9	30.1	29.4
Arkansas	24.2	25.9	13.6	18.0	10.9	8.5	13.8	14.3	13.6	11.3	23.9	21.9
Florida	15.5	16.0	18.6	19.0	19.8	20.1	2.1	1.5	17.2	14.9	26.7	28.5
Georgia	21.9	18.9	13.3	15.9	13.8	16.2	14.3	15.4	9.0	7.6	27.7	26.0
Kentucky	23.6	23.4	12.0	11.5	10.2	9.1	17.6	18.5	16.8	14.8	19.8	22.7
Louisiana	18.4	27.4	18.7	16.8	7.2	7.0	6.1	7.0	19.3	12.1	30.4	29.8
Maryland	18.3	15.9	8.9	8.7	15.6	18.2	23.5	24.6	11.6	12.6	22.2	20.1
Mississippi	23.9	27.7	18.4	16.5	10.3	11.9	6.5	8.8	12.8	9.8	28.1	25.3
North Carolina	21.0	19.8	11.0	14.1	13.4	12.5	19.1	19.9	13.7	11.7	21.9	22.1
Oklahoma	17.6	19.0	13.1	15.5	10.2	9.0	12.3	13.8	25.0	16.6	21.8	26.1
South Carolina	20.0	21.3	13.2	12.9	13.4	14.9	16.1	13.5	11.9	9.6	25.4	27.8
Tennessee	23.0	23.6	21.0	22.3	13.1	11.5	3.5	2.8	13.5	16.3	26.0	23.5
Texas	14.7	18.9	14.5	17.7	21.4	21.5	0.0	0.0	22.2	16.3	27.1	25.5
Virginia	16.9	14.0	9.8	9.7	18.1	18.9	17.4	17.6	15.8	13.5	22.0	26.3
West Virginia	21.8	28.3	21.7	11.1	10.3	9.1	10.4	12.4	13.2	16.8	22.5	22.3

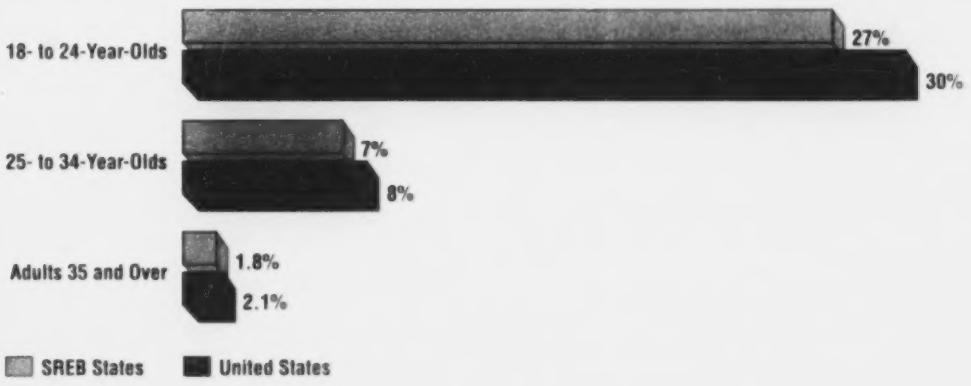
SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1982-83* (GF-83 No.5, 1984) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office), and "1992-93" [Online] http://www.census.gov (November 1996).

College Enrollment and Enrollment Rates

The SREB region accounted for almost half of the nation's total increase in college enrollment from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s and now accounts for 31 percent of the nation's 14.2 million college students. More than 888,000 more students are enrolled in colleges in the SREB states than in the mid-1980s — a 25 percent increase, much higher than the national rate of increase of 15 percent. Enrollment in public colleges and universities grew faster than in independent colleges. By the mid-1990s, public colleges and universities enrolled 78 percent of the nation's and 85 percent of the SREB region's college students.

The fact that the SREB region accounted for nearly half of the nation's enrollment growth stems from changes in college enrollment rates, particularly among 18- to 24-year-olds. While college enrollment rates in the SREB region still lag behind the national rates, they are catching up, and 27 percent of 18- to 24-year-olds now enroll in the SREB region's colleges and universities along with 7 percent of the 25- to 34-year-olds, and 1.8 percent of adults 35 and over. These increases have more than compensated for the shrinking number of high school graduates from the late 1970s until 1990.

College Enrollment Rates



SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Bureau of the Census

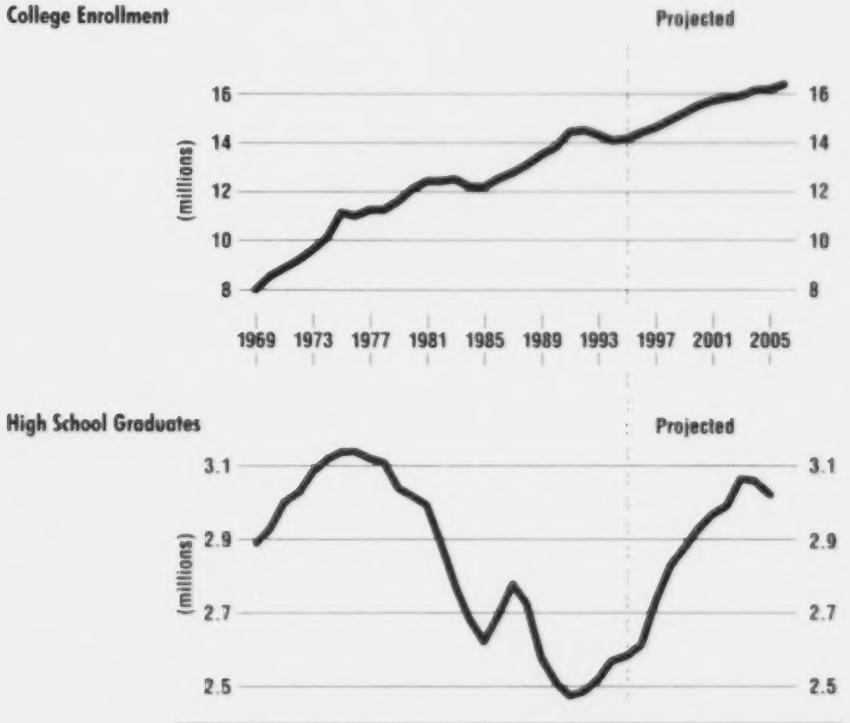
More Adults Attending College

The proportion of college students in the SREB region between the ages of 18 and 24 decreased between the late 1980s and the early 1990s. In 1987 those of "traditional college age" comprised 58 percent of all students. By 1993, the proportion had dropped one percentage point to 57 percent. Students 25 years old or older then made up 41 percent of college enrollment.

Student Movement from State to State

More first-time college freshmen come to colleges and universities in the SREB region than leave to attend elsewhere. By 1994, 87 percent of first-time freshmen from SREB states attended college in their home states. A significantly larger percentage of first-time freshmen attend college in their home states than in 1988 in three SREB states: Florida (up 1.5 percentage points), Georgia (up 5 percentage points) and Virginia (up 2.4 percentage points).

College Enrollment and High School Graduates,* United States



* The scale for high school graduates has been magnified to show a visual correlation with college enrollment.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment

Almost 2.9 million full-time-equivalent students attended public higher education institutions in the SREB states in 1995-96. The 26 largest doctoral-granting research universities in the region enroll more than one-fifth of the full-time-equivalent students — ranging from 14 percent in Georgia and Mississippi to 32 percent in West Virginia. Florida was the only SREB state where fewer than half of the full-time-equivalent students in public higher education attended four-year colleges and universities.

Students Attending Four-Year and Two-Year Colleges

Over half of the total enrollment growth from 1984 to 1994 was in two-year colleges. The enrollment growth rate of the SREB region's two-year colleges from 1984 to 1994 (36 percent) was well above the growth rate in four-year colleges (20 percent). Both nationwide and in the SREB region, the increases in public four-year college and university enrollment was less than that in the private or independent sector.

Almost 39 percent of all college students in the SREB states attended two-year colleges — up from 36 percent in 1984. Nearly all two-year college students (98 percent) attended public two-year colleges. Women made up 59 percent of all two-year college students in 1994 compared to 57 percent in 1984.

Undergraduate Students

From 1990 to 1994, undergraduate enrollment grew even though the proportion of undergraduates who were first-time freshmen declined. In 1994, first-time freshmen were a smaller proportion (17 percent) of undergraduate enrollment than in 1990 when they were 19 percent. Undergraduate students account for 87 percent of the SREB region's college students, and 86 percent of them attend public colleges and universities.

Part-Time Students

In four-year colleges, 29 percent of all college students in the SREB states now attend part time. In the region's two-year colleges, part-time students were 61 percent of the total in 1994. A higher percentage of students in four-year colleges attend part time than in 1984, while a slightly lower percentage of two-year college students attend part time. Women account for 59 percent of the SREB region's part-time students.

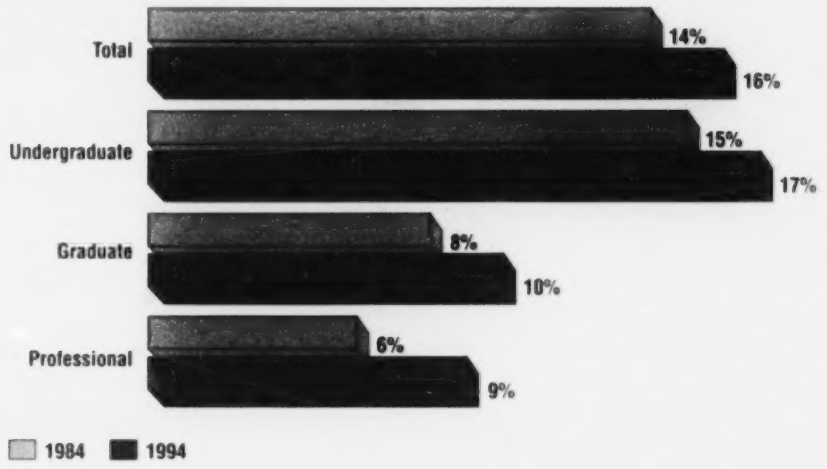
Women Students

By 1994, women made up 56 percent of the SREB region's college enrollment. The increase in the number of women enrolling in colleges and universities from 1984 to 1994 (33 percent) accounted for 77 percent of the total enrollment growth in the nation — 68 percent of the growth in the SREB region. Women now outnumber men among undergraduates (56 percent) and graduate students (55 percent) and represent 39 percent of the students enrolled in professional programs. In the SREB states, the percentages of undergraduate and graduate students who are women exceed the national averages. But the SREB region trails the national rate of 41 percent for women enrolled in professional programs.

Black Students

Since 1984, the number of black students in the SREB region increased nearly twice as fast as total enrollment — a 45 percent increase compared to 25 percent for total enrollment growth. With these increases, black students now comprise a larger share of the region's

Representation of Black Students, SREB States



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

college students — 16 percent compared to 14 percent 10 years earlier. Black students represented 17 percent of undergraduates and 10 percent of graduate students. The percentage of students in professional programs such as law and dentistry who are black grew from 6 percent to over 9 percent. Black young adults 18 to 24 years old are 24 percent of the college-age population in the SREB region. For the first time, in 1994 less than one-third of black students attended predominantly black colleges or universities.

Hispanic Students

Between 1984 and 1994, the number of Hispanic students enrolled has increased rapidly nationally and in the SREB region. Over one million Hispanic students attend the nation's colleges and universities — 7 percent of the total enrollment. Over 305,700 attend in the SREB states (7 percent of the total) with large concentrations in Florida (13 percent of the total) and Texas (20 percent). Hispanic young adults 18 to 24 years old represent 12 percent of the college-age population in the SREB states. By 1994, 56 percent of the nation's and 52 percent of the SREB region's Hispanic students were enrolled in two-year colleges.

Students in Health Professions

Nationally, enrollment in medical schools (M.D. programs) edged up 0.5 percent from the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s. In the SREB region the increase was more than 1 percent, with the total standing above 21,000. Two states (Mississippi and Oklahoma) experienced declines of at least 20 percent. These decreases occurred while the number of women in medical schools rose 35 percent. In contrast to trends in M.D. programs, enrollment in osteopathic medical schools (D.O. programs) in the SREB region grew by 23 percent to a total approaching 1,600.

Between 1984 and 1994, the number of students enrolled in registered nursing programs rose 19 percent in the SREB region. This growth exceeds the national growth rate of 5 percent, while the enrollment of registered nurses in master's degree programs almost doubled regionally; nationwide graduate nursing enrollment grew 82 percent.

TABLE 14

Total Enrollment in Higher Education

		Percent Change							
		Total			Public				
	Enrollment Fall 1994	1984 to 1989	1989 to 1994	1984 to 1994	1984 to 1989	1989 to 1994	1984 to 1994	Percent Public 1984	Percent Public 1994
United States	14,227,300	8.1	6.2	14.7	9.8	6.0	16.4	76.8	77.9
SREB States	4,408,852	14.1	9.7	25.2	15.0	10.1	26.7	83.9	84.8
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	31.0								
Alabama	229,511	21.5	10.0	33.7	25.4	10.1	38.1	87.2	90.0
Arkansas	96,294	12.4	8.7	22.2	14.5	12.0	28.2	84.7	88.9
Florida	634,237	29.2	10.5	42.8	35.8	9.8	49.1	79.8	83.3
Georgia	308,587	21.5	29.0	56.7	24.5	30.6	62.5	76.2	79.0
Kentucky	182,577	15.6	10.0	27.2	21.8	10.4	34.5	78.5	83.0
Louisiana	203,567	0.0	13.1	13.1	-2.0	15.4	13.1	86.0	86.0
Maryland	266,214	8.6	4.6	13.6	7.4	3.2	10.8	86.2	84.0
Mississippi	120,884	11.5	3.9	15.9	11.2	5.2	17.0	88.8	89.7
North Carolina	369,386	11.7	6.9	19.4	11.1	9.6	21.7	80.7	82.2
Oklahoma	185,174	4.7	5.3	10.2	3.8	6.8	10.9	86.8	87.3
South Carolina	173,070	10.8	18.8	31.6	12.8	25.2	41.2	80.0	85.8
Tennessee	242,966	8.9	11.0	20.9	9.3	14.6	25.3	76.0	78.8
Texas	954,495	10.4	8.7	20.0	11.2	7.7	19.8	88.5	88.3
Virginia	354,149	21.6	2.9	25.1	17.3	1.9	19.6	86.6	82.8
West Virginia	87,741	4.4	6.4	11.1	6.0	5.0	11.3	86.6	86.8

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data on fall enrollments in higher education

TABLE 15

Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Enrollment Fall 1994	Percent Change						Percent Public	
		Total			Public				
		1984 to 1989	1989 to 1994	1984 to 1994	1984 to 1989	1989 to 1994	1984 to 1994	1984	1994
United States	8,730,697	6.6	4.5	11.3	8.0	2.3	10.5	67.0	66.5
SREB States	2,709,264	10.3	8.4	19.5	10.1	7.1	17.9	77.9	76.9
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	31.0								
Alabama	147,688	15.6	6.5	23.1	18.3	4.1	23.1	85.4	85.4
Arkansas	74,887	8.5	9.2	18.5	8.1	10.0	19.0	85.8	86.2
Florida	302,475	13.6	18.0	34.0	17.3	19.4	40.0	63.7	66.5
Georgia	215,950	18.4	21.0	43.2	20.9	15.5	39.6	74.7	72.9
Kentucky	132,755	13.4	6.6	20.9	15.0	3.8	19.4	81.0	80.0
Louisiana	174,361	-2.5	9.2	6.4	-4.7	9.9	4.8	85.7	84.4
Maryland	153,631	8.7	4.9	14.1	6.6	2.6	9.4	76.2	73.1
Mississippi	68,938	6.9	2.8	9.9	7.0	1.4	8.5	84.5	83.4
North Carolina	219,648	16.3	5.8	23.0	14.7	8.3	24.2	70.5	71.2
Oklahoma	118,039	2.9	4.3	7.3	4.1	2.7	6.9	82.7	82.4
South Carolina	110,444	13.3	8.6	23.0	15.4	10.2	27.2	76.5	79.1
Tennessee	162,873	6.5	6.1	13.0	3.9	5.9	10.1	72.0	70.1
Texas	529,023	6.3	5.6	12.2	7.4	3.2	10.9	81.0	80.1
Virginia	218,872	21.5	2.9	25.1	14.3	2.6	17.3	79.1	74.2
West Virginia	79,680	4.5	14.8	19.9	6.1	10.7	17.5	88.3	86.5

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data on fall enrollments in higher education.

TABLE 16

Estimated College Enrollment Rates by Age

	Percent of Age Group Enrolled in College							
	18 to 24 Years		25 to 34 Years		35 and Over		18 and Over	
	1987	1993	1987	1993	1987	1993	1987	1993
United States	26.1	30.3	7.1	8.0	2.0	2.1	6.8	7.2
SREB States[1]	23.2	27.1	6.1	7.1	1.6	1.8	6.0	6.4
Alabama	24.6	31.5	5.4	7.6	1.3	1.8	5.9	7.3
Arkansas	18.1	25.3	4.4	5.3	1.0	1.2	4.3	5.3
Florida	22.2	27.7	6.5	7.6	1.4	1.6	5.1	5.7
Georgia	19.7	25.3	4.5	5.8	1.1	1.4	5.0	5.9
Kentucky	21.0	27.6	5.5	7.4	1.3	1.7	5.4	6.5
Louisiana	21.8	27.0	4.4	6.7	1.1	1.5	5.4	6.5
Maryland	23.7	28.8	7.8	8.5	2.3	2.4	6.9	7.1
Mississippi	22.3	26.1	4.7	5.8	1.0	1.3	5.5	6.2
North Carolina	25.8	29.8	6.0	7.0	1.7	1.8	6.6	6.9
Oklahoma	25.8	30.2	7.9	9.3	2.3	2.4	7.2	7
South Carolina	—	26.4	—	6.0	—	1.7	—	6.3
Tennessee	22.4	27.2	5.4	6.9	1.4	2.2	5.5	6.3
Texas	24.2	27.5	6.7	7.8	1.8	2.1	6.7	7.2
Virginia	25.4	28.3	6.8	7.0	2.2	2.1	7.1	6.9
West Virginia	22.6	29.2	5.1	6.4	1.4	1.7	5.4	6.3

"—" indicates data not shown because the number of students whose age is unknown exceeded 5 percent.

[1] South Carolina is not included in the regional rates because the number of students whose age was unknown exceeded 5 percent in 1987.

NOTES: "College" includes only two-year or four-year institutions offering associate's or higher degrees. The population data upon which these rates are based includes all persons residing in a state more than six months a year, including college students. The enrollment counts include all students enrolled in a state, regardless of students' state of origin.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1024 (1988) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office); and "Resident Population of the U.S., Regions, and States: April 1, 1990, Census and July 1, 1990, to July 1, 1995, Estimates" [Online] http://www.census.gov (December 1996) consistent with release CB96-88 (May 31, 1996); and SREB analysis of National Center for Education statistics data sets of fall enrollments in higher education.

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TABLE 17

Estimated College Enrollment Rates of Recent High School Graduates

	Estimated Total High School Graduates[1]		First-Time College Freshmen Who Are Recent H.S. Graduates[2]		Estimated College Enrollment Rates of Recent High School Graduates[3]
	1991-92	1993-94	Fall 1992	Fall 1994	
United States	2,469,986	2,468,376	1,332,476	1,418,338	56
SREB States	806,343	802,262	413,043	429,188	52
Alabama	42,533	38,621	23,768	24,757	60
Arkansas	26,789	26,013	12,242	12,535	47
Florida	103,566	97,852	46,598	48,192	47
Georgia	63,812	61,986	34,323	36,797	57
Kentucky	37,264	37,403	23,590	20,454	59
Louisiana	39,799	42,726	21,907	22,766	54
Maryland	46,289	44,739	25,559	24,700	55
Mississippi	26,641	27,280	16,208	18,713	65
North Carolina	64,348	60,721	31,811	30,960	50
Oklahoma	34,150	33,408	16,992	16,482	50
South Carolina	33,010	32,986	14,333	19,271	51
Tennessee	50,039	45,613	22,838	24,407	49
Texas	155,479	171,638	81,097	86,586	51
Virginia	61,924	60,720	31,650	32,385	52
West Virginia	20,700	20,556	10,127	10,183	49

[1] Public high school graduates plus nearest year of available private high school graduate data.

[2] First-time freshmen who graduated from public or private high schools within the previous 12 months. The figures include "home state" students attending in their home state as well as those attending out of state.

[3] Due to fluctuations in the data the college enrollment rates are more reliably reported through averages.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics: *Public & Private Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 1991-92 Early Estimates* (1992); *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993* (1993), *1994* (1994), and *1995* (1995); *Statistics in Brief* (May 1996, unpublished data from the fall 1988 (1990) and fall 1992 (1994) residence and migration surveys; *Residence and Migration of First-Time Freshmen Enrollment in Higher Education Institutions: Fall 1994* (NCES96-846, E.D. Tabs, March 1996).

TABLE 18

Age Distribution of College Students

	Under 18		18 to 24		25 to 34		35 and Over		Age Unknown	
	1987	1993	1987	1993	1987	1993	1987	1993	1987	1993
United States	1.6	1.7	55.6	54.8	24.2	23.6	16.9	18.3	1.7	1.6
SREB States[1]	1.5	1.6	58.3	57.1	23.8	23.5	15.7	17.4	0.7	0.4
Alabama	1.2	2.0	62.6	61.1	20.6	20.6	12.8	15.7	2.9	0.6
Arkansas	2.4	2.2	60.1	64.2	20.9	18.9	14.1	14.4	2.5	0.3
Florida	2.2	2.7	54.4	52.5	25.0	25.4	17.5	18.9	0.9	0.5
Georgia	1.3	1.0	63.9	61.5	21.8	23.1	12.5	14.0	0.5	0.4
Kentucky	2.5	1.1	59.6	59.4	23.3	23.1	14.4	16.4	0.2	0.1
Louisiana	1.3	1.1	66.3	61.8	21.0	21.8	11.0	14.6	0.5	0.7
Maryland	0.8	0.7	52.7	49.0	26.5	28.4	19.5	21.6	0.5	0.3
Mississippi	2.4	1.2	66.2	64.9	19.0	18.2	10.8	13.2	1.6	2.5
North Carolina	1.8	1.8	60.5	60.3	21.5	21.5	15.6	16.0	0.6	0.4
Oklahoma	0.3	0.8	53.7	54.2	26.4	24.0	19.6	20.8	0.0	0.2
South Carolina	—	1.9	—	61.0	—	20.0	—	16.5	5.9	0.6
Tennessee	1.2	1.2	60.1	58.6	22.8	22.9	15.7	17.2	0.3	0.1
Texas	1.2	1.5	56.8	55.8	26.4	24.8	15.2	17.8	0.3	0.1
Virginia	1.3	2.4	56.9	55.7	23.2	22.9	18.2	18.4	0.4	0.6
West Virginia	1.7	1.9	61.0	62.9	21.0	17.3	16.2	17.8	0.2	0.1

"—" indicates data not shown because the number of students whose age is unknown exceeded 5 percent.

[1] South Carolina is not included in the regional averages because the age of more than 5 percent of the students was unknown in 1987.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data of fall enrollments in higher education.

TABLE 19

Migration of First-Time Freshmen

	Net Gain or Loss of First-Time Freshmen[1]			Percent of Home State's First-Time Freshmen Attending College in Home State		
	1988	1992	1994	1988	1992	1994
United States	0	0	0	81.1	84.7	84.1
SREB States	2,578[2]	2,048[2]	2,226[2]	87.9	87.6	87.4
Alabama	6,142	5,322	4,685	92.1	92.9	92.9
Arkansas	296	613	450	86.2	86.4	85.5
Florida	4,393	2,796	2,391	83.0	84.7	84.5
Georgia	1,490	771	2,157	82.9	85.2	87.7
Kentucky	1,120	1,843	1,394	90.5	89.3	88.5
Louisiana	1,292	1,634	1,768	87.2	88.9	87.2
Maryland	-4,340	-3,026	-2,738	74.7	71.9	70.4
Mississippi	1,625	1,670	1,350	92.3	91.6	91.2
North Carolina	8,429	9,078	8,688	93.5	93.5	92.0
Oklahoma	-482	344	548	89.8	90.8	90.4
South Carolina	2,988	1,173	1,906	88.6	85.2	88.4
Tennessee	2,552	1,713	2,371	84.6	85.2	84.8
Texas	4,086	1,038	2,393	94.6	92.8	92.1
Virginia	6,176	3,806	4,039	77.7	79.5	80.1
West Virginia	2,903	1,938	1,981	85.4	84.9	84.9

[1] First-time freshmen entering the state to attend college minus those leaving the state to attend college.

[2] The "SREB States" numbers are the averages of the 15 SREB state numbers, not a counting of net migration in and out of the region.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics 1993* (1993), *1995* (1995), and *1996* (1996) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 20

Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment in Public Colleges and Universities

Number, 1995-96

		SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[1]							
		Four-Year						Two-Year	
	Total	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
SREB States	2,877,107	585,054	275,738	418,613	225,739	132,688	90,591	1,101,920	46,764
Alabama	185,620	38,388	11,505	26,172	17,232	14,189	2,691	65,072	8,371
Arkansas	72,265	13,306	—	25,043	—	7,463	7,726	18,727	na
Florida	400,715	84,148	33,274	26,950	16,834	—	—	239,509	na
Georgia	212,758	30,230	35,594	13,998	22,054	31,140	11,473	35,165	33,104
Kentucky	112,554	18,645	14,199	33,233	7,369	8,992	2,142	27,974	na
Louisiana	145,956	23,108	27,564	36,144	29,356	14,157	—	15,627	na
Maryland	137,549	26,300	8,384	—	34,039	5,509	1,578	61,739	—
Mississippi	91,056	13,008	23,626	5,745	—	6,785	4,345	37,547	—
North Carolina	236,383	40,874	11,063	61,255	7,939	6,536	7,440	101,276	—
Oklahoma	95,762	33,028	—	11,663	11,153	13,387	5,270	21,261	na
South Carolina	115,776	19,520	16,032	4,619	8,676	11,843	10,993	44,093	—
Tennessee	151,740	22,681	17,004	32,447	20,937	5,602	—	47,780	5,289
Texas	647,664	157,746	23,734	119,771	30,595	3,717	6,697	305,404	—
Virginia	215,066	44,975	53,759	11,788	19,555	3,368	8,101	73,520	—
West Virginia	58,243	19,097	—	9,785	—	—	22,135	7,226	na

"—" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"na" indicates data not available.

See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157. Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree conferred.

NOTES: Due to rounding, totals may not equal the sums of columns or rows. Full-time-equivalent enrollments are calculated according to the following procedure: first, undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate credit hours divided by 30 for semester systems, 45 for quarter systems; second, undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals estimated annual undergraduate contact hours divided by 900; third, total undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE; fourth, graduate FTE (including law students) equals estimated annual graduate credit hours divided by 24 for semester systems, 36 for quarter systems.

TABLE 20 (cont.)

Percent Distribution, 1995-96								
SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[1]								
Four-Year						Two-Year		
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
20.3	9.6	14.5	7.8	4.6	3.1	38.3	1.6	SREB States
20.9	6.3	14.3	9.4	7.7	1.5	35.4	4.6	Alabama
18.4	—	34.9	—	10.3	10.7	25.9	na	Arkansas
21.0	8.3	6.7	4.2	—	—	59.8	na	Florida
14.2	16.7	6.6	10.4	14.6	5.4	16.5	15.6	Georgia
16.6	12.6	29.5	6.5	8.0	1.9	24.9	na	Kentucky
15.8	18.9	24.8	20.1	9.7	na	10.7	na	Louisiana
19.1	6.1	—	24.7	4.0	1.1	44.9	—	Maryland
14.3	25.9	6.3	na	7.5	4.8	41.2	—	Mississippi
17.3	4.7	25.9	3.4	2.8	3.1	42.8	—	North Carolina
34.5	—	12.2	11.6	14.0	5.5	22.2	na	Oklahoma
16.9	13.8	4.0	—	10.2	9.5	38.1	—	South Carolina
14.9	11.2	21.4	13.8	3.7	—	31.5	3.5	Tennessee
24.4	3.7	18.5	4.7	0.6	1.0	47.2	—	Texas
20.9	25.0	5.5	9.1	1.6	3.8	34.2	—	Virginia
32.8	—	16.8	—	—	38.0	12.4	na	West Virginia

SOURCE: SREB State Data Exchange

TABLE 21

Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges

	Enrollment Fall 1994	Percent Change 1984 to 1989	Percent Change 1989 to 1994	Percent Change 1984 to 1994	Percent Public 1984	Percent Public 1994
United States	5,496,603	10.2	9.4	20.6	93.8	96.0
SREB States	1,699,588	21.3	12.0	35.9	94.6	97.5
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	30.9					
Alabama	81,823	35.3	17.1	58.4	91.2	98.3
Arkansas	21,407	28.5	7.1	37.6	80.4	98.4
Florida	331,762	45.4	4.6	52.0	96.4	98.5
Georgia	92,637	31.6	52.8	101.1	81.0	93.3
Kentucky	49,822	22.8	20.3	47.7	70.4	91.0
Louisiana	29,206	25.1	44.5	80.8	89.4	95.9
Maryland	112,583	8.5	4.1	13.0	99.7	99.0
Mississippi	51,946	18.6	5.3	24.9	95.2	98.0
North Carolina	149,738	5.2	8.9	14.6	94.5	98.3
Oklahoma	67,135	7.7	7.5	15.8	94.6	96.0
South Carolina	62,626	5.6	42.4	50.3	87.7	97.6
Tennessee	80,093	14.6	22.9	40.9	86.4	96.5
Texas	425,472	16.4	12.9	31.4	99.4	98.6
Virginia	135,277	25.4	3.0	29.1	98.6	96.6
West Virginia	8,061	3.7	-38.1	-35.9	77.6	89.4

TABLE 21 (cont.)

Percent Women		Percent of First-Time Freshmen		Percent of Total Higher Education Enrollment		
1984	1994	1988	1994	1984	1994	
55.5	58.0	49.2	47.7	36.8	38.6	United States
56.9	58.8	45.1	44.4	35.5	38.5	SREB States
55.0	57.4	46.7	54.2	30.1	35.7	Alabama
64.9	62.4	29.5	25.4	19.7	22.2	Arkansas
57.7	59.2	59.9	56.5	49.2	52.3	Florida
55.9	59.7	39.7	45.0	23.4	30.0	Georgia
63.8	65.3	35.7	37.0	23.5	27.3	Kentucky
57.7	64.3	12.3	17.2	9.0	14.3	Louisiana
59.5	61.5	53.0	54.1	42.5	42.3	Maryland
56.9	59.4	66.9	65.6	39.9	43.0	Mississippi
57.3	60.6	45.3	34.5	42.3	40.5	North Carolina
55.9	58.2	50.4	51.8	34.5	36.3	Oklahoma
53.8	58.6	46.3	43.2	31.7	36.2	South Carolina
58.0	59.7	31.4	37.1	28.3	33.0	Tennessee
54.0	55.6	54.1	51.0	40.7	44.6	Texas
59.9	58.5	28.8	30.8	37.0	38.2	Virginia
64.0	66.8	18.4	16.5	15.9	9.2	West Virginia

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data on fall enrollments in higher education

TABLE 22

Enrollment in Predominantly Black and Historically Black Colleges

	Predominantly Black[1]				Historically Black[1]			
	Total (All Races) Enrollment Fall 1994	Percent Change 1984 to 1989	Percent Change 1989 to 1994	Percent Change 1984 to 1994	Total (All Races) Enrollment Fall 1994	Percent Change 1984 to 1989	Percent Change 1989 to 1994	Percent Change 1984 to 1994
United States	440,651	-52.5	103.2	-3.5	277,192	69.3	-19.4	36.4
SREB States	269,255	-6.9	39.0	29.3	241,116	15.4	15.8	33.6
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	61.1				87.0			
Alabama	27,817	-10.3	41.8	27.2	27,208	21.3	23.7	50.0
Arkansas	5,171	-20.9	14.9	-9.1	5,171	31.7	14.9	51.3
Florida	15,342	-0.7	48.1	47.0	14,531	9.3	40.2	53.2
Georgia	36,326	-22.3	173.9	112.9	22,477	47.8	5.2	55.5
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	2,563	5.9	17.1	24.1
Louisiana	28,221	11.7	18.5	32.3	28,221	11.7	18.5	32.3
Maryland	35,883	-32.7	194.0	97.9	16,967	66.0	-0.1	65.8
Mississippi	14,923	-2.1	-5.0	-7.0	14,604	2.0	-7.1	-5.3
North Carolina	33,214	3.0	29.2	33.1	30,392	18.4	10.9	31.4
Oklahoma	3,408	28.1	47.7	89.1	3,408	28.1	47.7	89.1
South Carolina	10,388	-26.2	33.5	-1.5	9,918	19.8	5.5	26.3
Tennessee	19,188	-32.8	68.8	13.5	12,609	43.6	-22.5	11.3
Texas	18,643	-20.5	2.7	-18.3	25,188	4.8	38.8	45.4
Virginia	20,731	11.3	5.8	17.8	20,731	13.8	3.5	17.8
West Virginia	—	—	—	—	7,128	3.9	-0.4	3.4

[1] "—" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data on fall enrollments in higher education.

TABLE 23

Enrollment at the Undergraduate Level

	Fall 1994	Percent Increase 1984 to 1990	Percent Increase 1990 to 1994	Percent Increase 1984 to 1994	Percent First-Time Students 1990	Percent First-Time Students 1994	Percent of Total Enrollment 1984	Percent of Total Enrollment 1990	Percent of Total Enrollment 1994	Percent Public 1984	Percent Public 1990	Percent Public 1994
United States	12,215,450	22.5	3.4	26.6	19.1	17.4	77.8	88.2	85.9	78.6	79.3	81.0
SREB States	3,829,627	28.8	6.8	37.6	18.6	16.7	79.1	89.2	86.9	84.2	84.1	86.4
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	31.4											
Alabama	202,408	30.3	4.2	35.8	21.7	20.5	86.8	93.1	88.2	86.9	85.8	90.2
Arkansas	87,197	24.7	5.7	31.8	21.6	18.8	84.0	93.2	90.6	83.4	83.3	88.0
Florida	562,961	37.8	17.7	62.2	15.8	12.7	78.1	83.4	88.8	80.8	92.9	86.0
Georgia	263,604	38.2	22.9	69.9	23.4	22.4	78.8	89.6	85.4	76.6	75.2	81.0
Kentucky	158,177	38.5	1.9	41.1	19.8	18.3	78.1	93.5	86.6	77.5	77.0	83.4
Louisiana	172,561	13.7	7.5	22.2	18.7	17.9	78.4	89.2	84.8	88.0	83.0	88.3
Maryland	220,535	16.3	0.4	16.8	14.0	14.4	80.6	86.3	82.8	91.0	87.9	89.0
Mississippi	108,003	20.7	-2.1	18.1	26.7	23.9	87.6	94.8	89.3	89.6	84.3	90.3
North Carolina	327,812	29.3	3.7	34.0	20.0	15.7	79.1	91.6	88.7	79.6	79.4	83.3
Oklahoma	159,288	15.5	6.8	23.3	20.2	18.6	76.9	84.8	86.0	86.6	87.8	88.3
South Carolina	148,120	31.6	5.8	39.3	23.7	19.3	80.9	96.1	85.6	77.7	71.7	84.9
Tennessee	211,374	20.0	6.4	27.6	18.0	16.2	82.4	90.8	87.0	75.6	74.5	79.9
Texas	832,145	24.4	5.5	31.3	16.6	15.3	79.7	89.8	87.2	89.5	87.8	90.1
Virginia	300,598	58.6	-0.5	57.9	15.9	15.1	67.3	87.7	84.9	83.9	82.5	83.2
West Virginia	74,844	19.3	0.2	19.6	22.8	21.3	79.2	90.5	85.3	85.1	84.1	85.0

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data on fall enrollments in higher education.

TABLE 24

Enrollment at the Graduate Level

	Fall 1994	Percent Change 1984 to 1990	Percent Change 1990 to 1994	Percent Change 1984 to 1994	Percent First-Time Students 1990	Percent First-Time Students 1994	Percent Foreign National Students 1990	Percent Foreign National Students 1994	Percent of Total Enrollment 1984	Percent of Total Enrollment 1994	Percent Public 1984	Percent Public 1994
United States	1,717,796	40.0	9.4	53.0	21.4	21.5	10.5	10.4	9.1	12.1	62.2	62.3
SREB States	493,517	42.5	13.7	62.0	21.3	20.3	9.3	9.3	8.7	11.2	79.8	78.6
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	28.7											
Alabama	23,269	57.0	15.1	80.7	23.5	24.2	9.8	8.0	7.5	10.1	93.9	93.4
Arkansas	7,392	0.9	16.2	17.1	37.5	22.6	5.6	7.3	8.0	7.7	95.1	96.8
Florida	62,623	60.8	19.3	91.8	16.0	16.4	8.6	8.4	7.4	9.9	56.2	64.4
Georgia	35,388	41.8	19.5	69.5	21.9	23.4	8.8	8.3	10.6	11.5	79.1	77.2
Kentucky	19,888	28.4	9.9	41.2	14.6	15.9	5.4	5.8	9.8	10.9	81.6	84.2
Louisiana	24,904	4.6	22.9	28.5	20.0	21.1	10.9	11.2	10.8	12.2	82.0	80.9
Maryland	41,506	52.1	14.6	74.3	18.7	18.6	9.8	9.4	10.2	15.6	59.3	58.1
Mississippi	10,986	32.0	5.5	39.3	24.6	22.2	11.2	10.1	7.6	9.1	88.1	88.2
North Carolina	35,049	47.6	18.1	74.2	25.0	24.5	8.5	7.7	6.5	9.5	80.0	79.8
Oklahoma	22,304	37.6	7.5	48.0	21.9	18.9	12.0	14.1	9.0	12.0	91.2	85.3
South Carolina	22,581	25.1	34.2	134.9	19.0	16.2	8.4	7.5	7.3	13.0	89.8	92.5
Tennessee	25,826	55.8	15.9	80.6	17.2	20.1	8.4	7.3	7.1	10.6	78.5	75.7
Texas	103,156	25.0	6.4	33.0	23.6	21.5	11.8	12.5	9.7	10.8	83.5	81.0
Virginia	47,132	107.2	4.3	116.2	25.2	20.9	6.1	6.8	7.7	13.3	87.4	82.1
West Virginia	11,513	7.1	30.3	39.5	15.7	17.3	6.7	6.1	10.4	13.1	96.8	96.4

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data on fall enrollments in higher education.

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Table 25

Enrollment at the First Professional Level[1]

	Fall 1994	Percent Change			Percent First-Time Students		Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent Public	
		1984 to 1989	1989 to 1994	1984 to 1994	1990	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994
United States	294,054	-3.1	8.0	4.7	30.5	30.5	2.3	2.1	41.0	38.5
SREB States	85,708	-4.4	12.8	7.8	30.4	29.0	2.3	1.9	56.0	52.9
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	29.1									
Alabama	3,834	-1.9	25.7	23.3	28.1	30.2	1.8	1.7	68.5	60.4
Arkansas	1,705	0.5	20.5	21.1	35.9	31.3	1.8	1.8	91.5	100.0
Florida	8,653	8.8	16.4	26.6	48.4	27.4	1.5	1.4	44.9	38.1
Georgia	9,595	3.6	18.1	22.3	24.8	25.2	4.0	3.1	36.2	31.6
Kentucky	4,512	-27.2	33.0	-3.2	30.1	23.0	3.2	2.5	56.7	63.2
Louisiana	6,102	3.4	7.6	11.2	31.5	31.2	3.0	3.0	49.0	43.3
Maryland	4,173	7.0	12.4	20.3	27.5	25.5	1.5	1.6	85.9	80.4
Mississippi	1,895	36.2	-12.7	19.0	27.5	43.1	1.5	1.6	80.0	63.3
North Carolina	6,525	12.1	-4.0	7.6	29.3	30.6	2.0	1.8	41.1	40.5
Oklahoma	3,582	-17.0	2.3	-15.1	28.5	26.2	2.5	1.9	54.7	59.1
South Carolina	2,369	-7.1	-2.6	-9.5	19.7	26.7	2.0	1.4	70.5	79.7
Tennessee	5,766	-6.9	10.1	2.5	35.4	34.0	2.8	2.4	50.2	50.1
Texas	19,194	-20.7	23.8	-1.9	28.5	29.5	2.5	2.0	54.6	51.1
Virginia	6,419	6.7	5.3	12.3	30.5	31.0	2.0	1.8	72.9	65.9
West Virginia	1,384	10.3	-4.5	5.3	25.7	28.3	1.7	1.6	100.0	100.0

[1] "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data on fall enrollments in higher education.

TABLE 26

Part-Time Enrollment

	Fall 1994	Percent Change 1984 to 1989	Percent Change 1989 to 1994	Percent Change 1984 to 1994	Percent of Four-Year College Enrollment 1984	Percent of Four-Year College Enrollment 1994	Percent of Two-Year College Enrollment 1984	Percent of Two-Year College Enrollment 1994
United States	6,119,150	12.6	5.0	18.2	29.9	30.3	62.2	63.3
SREB States	1,822,762	16.9	9.9	28.4	28.8	29.1	61.2	60.9
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	29.8							
Alabama	77,621	28.9	20.1	54.8	26.0	27.7	36.7	44.8
Arkansas	29,321	10.2	15.8	27.5	24.9	23.5	46.5	54.7
Florida	332,098	37.1	8.8	49.1	37.1	36.3	63.7	67.0
Georgia	105,768	26.5	31.0	65.8	27.2	26.9	49.4	51.5
Kentucky	63,208	28.4	5.6	35.7	29.3	28.7	42.9	50.4
Louisiana	59,199	-9.7	19.2	7.6	28.5	24.8	51.3	54.9
Maryland	141,555	11.5	2.5	14.2	38.1	40.0	72.8	71.1
Mississippi	30,420	10.0	7.6	18.3	22.4	21.6	28.0	29.9
North Carolina	134,153	8.6	6.0	15.1	22.0	22.8	59.2	56.1
Oklahoma	74,977	4.9	-0.4	4.5	29.8	29.5	67.2	59.7
South Carolina	65,584	21.3	39.4	69.1	23.9	27.0	41.5	57.0
Tennessee	86,949	11.6	15.9	29.3	25.0	25.0	54.9	57.8
Texas	440,035	10.8	9.2	21.0	30.5	31.5	67.8	64.3
Virginia	154,721	25.7	0.8	26.7	24.7	26.7	75.4	71.1
West Virginia	27,153	-6.5	1.8	-4.9	31.9	29.8	58.4	42.7

TABLE 26 (cont.)

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent Public		Percent Women		
1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994	
34.5	41.5	58.3	59.1	83.6	84.3	56.9	59.0	United States
33.5	39.7	60.3	60.4	91.1	90.9	57.5	59.2	SREB States
25.0	31.3	62.4	60.5	93.3	95.2	53.3	57.4	Alabama
22.2	27.9	71.3	65.6	93.9	96.2	63.6	62.2	Arkansas
44.7	51.8	56.2	63.9	87.6	89.6	56.7	58.8	Florida
27.0	33.4	54.4	47.3	87.1	88.7	55.7	59.9	Georgia
23.4	31.5	64.7	65.0	85.3	88.2	62.8	64.6	Kentucky
22.6	26.0	59.9	56.1	90.1	88.0	60.2	63.2	Louisiana
49.1	51.0	66.3	69.5	89.1	86.0	58.9	61.4	Maryland
19.9	22.6	63.5	53.2	87.1	88.6	61.8	62.9	Mississippi
28.2	34.3	57.5	60.9	92.6	91.7	57.5	59.6	North Carolina
33.6	37.8	68.1	66.1	92.3	93.8	58.0	58.8	Oklahoma
20.3	33.7	63.5	68.9	90.9	94.1	57.8	62.9	South Carolina
27.2	34.1	60.4	56.3	90.1	90.4	58.0	59.3	Tennessee
42.2	45.7	58.2	55.6	94.0	93.4	55.2	56.2	Texas
27.2	41.6	55.1	61.7	93.7	88.9	59.1	59.0	Virginia
26.4	25.5	76.5	69.8	89.6	91.4	64.4	65.5	West Virginia

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data on fall enrollments in higher education.

TABLE 27

Enrollment of Women

	Fall 1994	Percent Change 1984 to 1989	Percent Change 1989 to 1994	Percent Change 1984 to 1994	Percent Public 1984	Percent Public 1994	Percent of Total Enrollment 1984	Percent of Total Enrollment 1994
United States	7,885,083	12.6	8.1	21.8	77.7	78.4	52.2	55.4
SREB States	2,461,735	18.7	11.6	32.5	84.6	85.5	52.8	55.8
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	31.2							
Alabama	127,236	27.3	12.2	42.8	86.6	89.8	51.9	55.4
Arkansas	54,940	16.8	8.9	27.2	84.7	89.5	54.8	57.1
Florida	354,839	34.6	12.9	52.0	83.7	85.4	52.6	55.9
Georgia	173,507	27.1	34.4	70.8	77.0	80.1	51.6	56.2
Kentucky	106,637	21.3	11.5	35.2	78.1	83.4	55.0	58.4
Louisiana	116,937	6.8	16.0	24.0	86.3	86.6	52.4	57.4
Maryland	153,790	10.6	6.9	18.3	86.5	84.2	55.5	57.8
Mississippi	68,665	16.2	4.5	21.5	87.9	89.0	54.2	56.8
North Carolina	210,303	15.8	8.8	26.0	81.4	82.8	54.0	56.9
Oklahoma	101,305	10.0	7.5	18.3	88.3	88.6	51.0	54.7
South Carolina	99,560	15.9	22.4	41.9	79.6	86.1	53.4	57.5
Tennessee	135,342	12.5	13.6	27.9	75.9	79.6	52.7	55.7
Texas	511,035	15.8	9.2	26.5	89.5	89.2	50.8	53.5
Virginia	198,652	22.8	3.8	27.5	86.2	82.5	55.0	56.1
West Virginia	48,987	6.9	6.9	14.3	85.8	85.7	54.3	55.8

TABLE 27 (cont.)

Percent in Two-Year Colleges		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First Professional[1] Enrollment		
1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994	
39.1	40.4	52.3	55.5	39.1	53.8	31.1	41.0	United States
38.3	40.6	52.8	56.0	42.9	54.5	31.9	38.8	SREB States
31.9	36.9	52.3	55.2	47.5	55.4	29.1	41.2	Alabama
23.4	24.3	54.6	57.1	49.9	61.1	26.4	44.2	Arkansas
53.9	55.3	52.3	56.1	36.2	52.3	32.8	42.9	Florida
25.4	31.9	52.2	56.0	45.5	57.0	27.0	38.1	Georgia
27.3	30.5	55.2	58.8	49.2	60.9	25.9	33.5	Kentucky
9.9	16.1	52.0	57.6	48.7	57.8	30.2	38.1	Louisiana
45.6	45.1	56.5	57.8	42.0	53.8	34.0	45.4	Maryland
41.9	45.0	54.6	56.9	42.0	50.8	24.1	32.3	Mississippi
44.8	43.2	53.3	56.6	43.4	55.4	29.3	39.7	North Carolina
37.8	38.6	50.4	55.0	51.0	53.0	28.6	37.8	Oklahoma
32.0	36.9	52.8	56.4	38.4	64.0	24.3	35.2	South Carolina
31.1	35.3	53.2	55.5	36.1	54.1	24.1	40.2	Tennessee
43.2	46.3	51.3	54.5	42.1	50.1	28.6	35.8	Texas
40.3	39.8	54.5	56.3	37.0	54.4	33.1	41.4	Virginia
18.8	11.0	53.1	54.5	53.6	63.3	27.8	40.8	West Virginia

[1]"First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data on fall enrollments in higher education.

TABLE 28

Enrollment of Black Students

	Fall 1994	Percent increase 1984 to 1994	Percent Women 1994	Percent of Total Enrollment (All Races)		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment	
				1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994
United States	1,443,800	33.9	62.1	8.7	10.1	9.4	10.7	4.8	6.4
SREB States	690,840	44.7	62.5	13.6	15.7	14.8	16.6	7.7	9.5
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	47.8								
Alabama	52,178	43.0	61.4	21.3	22.7	22.5	23.9	11.9	14.7
Arkansas	13,660	16.4	62.9	14.9	14.2	16.1	14.9	7.0	7.9
Florida	80,268	98.8	63.4	9.1	12.7	9.8	13.2	5.6	7.9
Georgia	74,549	102.2	62.7	18.7	24.2	20.5	25.9	10.7	14.7
Kentucky	12,449	16.4	58.1	7.4	6.8	8.3	7.3	3.5	3.8
Louisiana	52,338	29.2	64.4	22.5	25.7	24.6	27.6	15.4	15.8
Maryland	55,824	46.4	64.4	16.3	21.0	17.7	22.8	8.4	12.1
Mississippi	35,159	17.5	62.6	28.7	29.1	30.1	30.5	21.7	19.1
North Carolina	73,276	31.7	63.2	18.0	19.8	19.7	20.9	9.2	11.3
Oklahoma	13,546	32.9	57.6	6.1	7.3	6.7	7.7	4.5	5.2
South Carolina	37,755	45.1	65.6	19.8	21.8	21.4	23.5	9.9	12.2
Tennessee	35,917	26.9	62.3	14.1	14.8	14.9	15.4	8.0	9.6
Texas	93,741	32.6	59.7	8.9	9.8	9.5	10.4	4.9	5.5
Virginia	56,728	45.8	63.0	13.7	16.0	15.8	17.1	7.5	9.8
West Virginia	3,452	11.0	48.9	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.2	2.7	2.4

TABLE 28 (cont.)

Percent of First Professional Enrollment[1]		Percent in Two-Year Colleges		Percent in Predominantly Black Colleges[2]		Percent in Historically Black Colleges[2]		
1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994	
4.8	7.0	42.5	42.3	29.4	23.6	15.3	15.8	United States
5.7	9.0	37.5	39.7	35.8	32.5	31.1	28.8	SREB States
6.7	8.8	31.4	36.3	49.8	43.7	43.7	42.8	Alabama
4.9	7.3	29.6	20.3	35.6	32.8	22.6	32.8	Arkansas
3.1	9.5	48.7	52.3	19.3	16.8	18.9	16.2	Florida
8.6	11.2	24.9	33.2	40.7	40.4	35.3	28.5	Georgia
2.9	4.2	43.7	31.2	19.7	na	8.3	10.0	Kentucky
7.6	12.7	11.4	15.0	48.3	50.8	48.3	50.8	Louisiana
10.6	13.9	47.4	46.0	38.0	48.7	21.6	25.2	Maryland
3.8	6.8	40.8	40.6	50.4	40.2	49.3	39.7	Mississippi
7.8	10.7	43.3	42.4	37.7	36.9	35.1	34.8	North Carolina
2.1	3.5	38.5	36.7	9.0	13.8	9.0	13.8	Oklahoma
4.7	7.1	41.3	41.9	36.5	26.1	28.6	25.1	South Carolina
12.9	15.2	32.9	35.2	41.8	37.8	29.7	26.6	Tennessee
3.8	5.9	47.8	50.6	22.2	16.9	18.4	18.2	Texas
4.1	10.1	34.1	37.9	40.0	31.4	40.0	31.4	Virginia
1.4	3.2	12.4	9.7	na	na	27.0	22.7	West Virginia

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

"Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data on fall enrollments in higher education.

TABLE 29

Enrollment of Hispanic Students

	Total Hispanic Enrollment Fall 1994	Percent Increase 1984 to 1994	Percent Women 1994	Percent of Total Enrollment (All Races)		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment	
				1984	1994	1984	1994
United States	1,041,814	52.3	55.7	5.5	7.3	6.0	7.9
SREB States	305,726	83.2	55.1	4.7	6.9	5.0	7.4
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	29.3						
Alabama	1,645	158.6	45.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7
Arkansas	633	118.3	55.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7
Florida	80,880	81.6	55.8	10.0	12.8	10.8	13.2
Georgia	4,495	149.4	50.6	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.4
Kentucky	1,096	103.0	48.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6
Louisiana	4,747	55.2	53.4	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.4
Maryland	5,886	81.1	54.5	1.4	2.2	1.4	2.3
Mississippi	598	75.4	50.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
North Carolina	4,034	131.0	52.4	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.1
Oklahoma	4,014	109.7	49.9	1.1	2.2	1.1	2.3
South Carolina	1,454	102.5	50.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.9
Tennessee	2,237	140.0	50.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.9
Texas	186,206	78.8	55.3	13.1	19.5	14.0	21.0
Virginia	7,346	171.2	54.6	1.0	2.1	0.9	2.2
West Virginia	455	67.3	45.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5

TABLE 29 (cont.)

Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First Professional Enrollment[1]		Percent in Two-Year Colleges		
1984	1994	1984	1994	1984	1994	
2.9	3.7	3.6	4.5	45.7	55.7	United States
2.8	3.9	2.9	4.4	53.0	51.8	SREB States
0.5	0.9	0.6	0.5	20.3	28.0	Alabama
0.3	0.6	0.2	0.9	29.0	24.2	Arkansas
5.2	8.9	9.0	11.4	57.5	55.7	Florida
1.0	1.4	1.5	2.3	23.3	28.0	Georgia
0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	25.2	28.6	Kentucky
1.5	1.7	1.8	3.8	20.1	21.7	Louisiana
1.1	1.6	1.8	2.1	42.0	47.9	Maryland
0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	38.4	34.1	Mississippi
0.6	1.1	0.7	1.2	37.5	40.1	North Carolina
0.9	1.5	1.4	2.2	38.5	37.9	Oklahoma
0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	51.0	41.6	South Carolina
0.4	0.8	0.8	1.1	23.9	27.1	Tennessee
6.7	9.5	6.0	9.4	54.3	53.3	Texas
0.8	1.4	0.8	1.5	49.1	47.6	Virginia
0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	9.2	2.6	West Virginia

[1] "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry (as medicine), optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data on fall enrollments in higher education.

TABLE 30

Medical School Enrollment

	American Medical Association Sanctioned Colleges								Osteopathic		
	Total		Women		First-Year Students[1]		Physician In Residency Training[2]				
	1995-96	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1995-96	Total 1995-96	First-Year Students 1995-96	Percent Increase in Total 1985-86 to 1995-96
United States	66,906	0.5	27,976	29.4	17,024	0.6	73,664	243.4	8,475	2,274	28.3
SREB States	21,084	1.4	8,418	35.3	5,454	1.3	21,506	261.6	1,573	424	23.0
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	31.5		30.1		32.0		29.2		18.6	18.6	
Alabama	960	9.0	351	50.6	240	7.1	819	247.6	na	na	na
Arkansas	571	6.9	226	65.0	152	1.3	480	239.9	na	na	na
Florida	1,446	-3.2	605	35.3	365	0.6	1,999	278.5	530	152	60.6
Georgia	1,540	9.7	608	49.8	393	5.6	1,594	255.7	na	na	na
Kentucky	925	4.8	377	25.7	240	7.6	893	228.3	na	na	na
Louisiana	1,713	0.5	685	30.5	448	0.7	1,338	233.5	na	na	na
Maryland	1,780	1.9	705	43.9	433	-3.3	2,495	378.5	na	na	na
Mississippi	383	-20.7	120	-4.0	105	-7.9	412	237.3	na	na	na
North Carolina	1,785	-1.5	745	26.3	460	-1.9	1,845	233.2	na	na	na
Oklahoma	592	-30.2[3]	229	-2.1	160	-20.0	615	226.3	347	88	4.8
South Carolina	862	0.7	333	28.1	221	0.9	711	536.2	na	na	na
Tennessee	1,711	4.1	686	54.2	432	0.2	1,528	227.0	na	na	na
Texas	4,609	3.5	1,808	28.1	1,226	3.9	4,934	253.3	436	117	14.1
Virginia	1,654	8.7	721	57.4	429	5.1	1,420	321.2	na	na	na
West Virginia	553	2.8	219	35.2	150	7.9	423	254.4	260	67	10.2

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no osteopathic medical school in the state.

[1] Includes students repeating the first year.

[2] The total number of residents in accredited residency programs supervised by faculty of United States medical schools.

[3] Oral Roberts University School of Medicine closed in 1989-90.

SOURCES: American Medical Association, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, vol. 256, No. 12 (1986) and vol. 276, No. 9 (1996); American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, *1987 Annual Statistic Report* (1987) and *1996 Annual Statistical Report* (1996).

TABLE 31

Nursing School Enrollment

	Admissions to Registered Nursing Programs		Enrollment in Registered Nursing Programs				Registered Nurses Enrolled in Master's Programs	
		Percent Change 1984 to		Percent Change 1984 to	Percent of Total			Percent Increase 1984 to
	1994	1994	Total 1994	1994	Black	Hispanic	1994	1994
United States	129,897	4.9	268,350	13.1	9.0	3.2	34,157	81.5
SREB States	46,979	18.7	94,284	36.1	11.3	3.3	10,437	93.2
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	36.2		35.1				30.6	
Alabama	3,847	22.6	8,380	46.3	17.6	0.4	626	61.3
Arkansas	1,751	33.5	3,347	60.1	7.1	0.4	312	171.3
Florida	4,835	14.2	8,918	31.2	12.7	9.5	1,270	210.5
Georgia	3,366	37.5	6,078	51.3	13.0	1.1	841	139.6
Kentucky	2,757	25.6	5,594	47.2	2.4	0.4	648	350.0
Louisiana	3,156	50.6	10,130	117.6	15.3	1.5	421	57.7
Maryland	2,269	1.2	4,099	2.3	15.9	1.2	720	67.4
Mississippi	2,211	16.1	3,761	12.6	10.7	0.5	247	137.5
North Carolina	4,141	19.3	7,251	26.6	10.9	0.6	948	58.3
Oklahoma	1,710	23.5	3,251	36.8	4.0	1.9	245	29.6
South Carolina	1,778	20.8	3,764	36.9	13.5	0.6	442	100.9
Tennessee	3,654	22.9	6,724	7.3	9.8	0.4	674	179.7
Texas	7,344	18.6	14,089	38.6	8.0	11.7	2,054	52.7
Virginia	3,027	5.2	6,260	25.1	16.8	1.4	803	65.6
West Virginia	1,133	-30.7	2,638	3.2	1.7	0.5	186	60.3

SOURCES: National League for Nursing, *Nursing Data Review*, 1987 (1987), 1994 (1994), and 1996 (1996)

TABLE 32

Number of Higher Education Institutions

	All Institutions[1]			Public			Private		
	Total 1995-96	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total 1995-96	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total 1995-96	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	3,787	2,244	1,462	1,655	608	1,047	2,053	1,636	415
SREB States	1,174	645	509	621	222	399	533	423	110
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	31.0	28.7	34.8	37.5	36.5	38.1	26.0	25.9	26.5
Alabama	84	36	47	54	18	36	29	18	11
Arkansas	39	20	18	26	10	16	12	10	2
Florida	114	68	46	38	9	29	76	59	17
Georgia	120	56	64	73	19	54	46	37	10
Kentucky	62	37	24	22	8	14	39	29	10
Louisiana	39	27	9	20	14	6	16	13	3
Maryland	62	36	23	35	15	20	24	21	3
Mississippi	47	21	25	31	9	22	15	12	3
North Carolina	122	58	63	74	16	58	47	42	5
Oklahoma	46	25	20	29	14	15	15	11	5
South Carolina	59	34	25	33	12	21	26	22	4
Tennessee	78	52	24	24	10	14	52	42	10
Texas	185	98	81	107	40	67	69	58	14
Virginia	89	54	35	39	15	24	49	39	11
West Virginia	28	23	5	16	13	3	12	10	2

[1] Includes all institutions classified by the National Center for Education Statistics as of collegiate nature (that are assigned "FICE" codes). Proprietary institutions are included in the "private" columns. Less than two-year schools are included in two-year columns.

TABLE 32 (cont.)

Predominantly Black[2]			Historically Black[2]			
Total 1995-96	Four-Year	Two-Year	Total 1995-96	Four-Year	Two-Year	
159	104	55	101	88	13	United States
115	80	35	91	79	12	SREB States
72.3	76.9	63.6	90.1	89.8	92.3	SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
16	8	8	14	8	6	Alabama
4	3	1	4	3	1	Arkansas
7	4	3	4	4	0	Florida
23	12	11	10	10	0	Georgia
0	0	0	1	1	0	Kentucky
6	5	1	6	5	1	Louisiana
7	5	2	4	4	0	Maryland
8	5	3	7	5	2	Mississippi
13	11	2	11	11	0	North Carolina
1	1	0	1	1	0	Oklahoma
9	6	3	7	6	1	South Carolina
7	6	1	6	6	0	Tennessee
9	9	0	9	8	1	Texas
5	5	0	5	5	0	Virginia
0	0	0	2	2	0	West Virginia

[2] "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data on institutional characteristics.

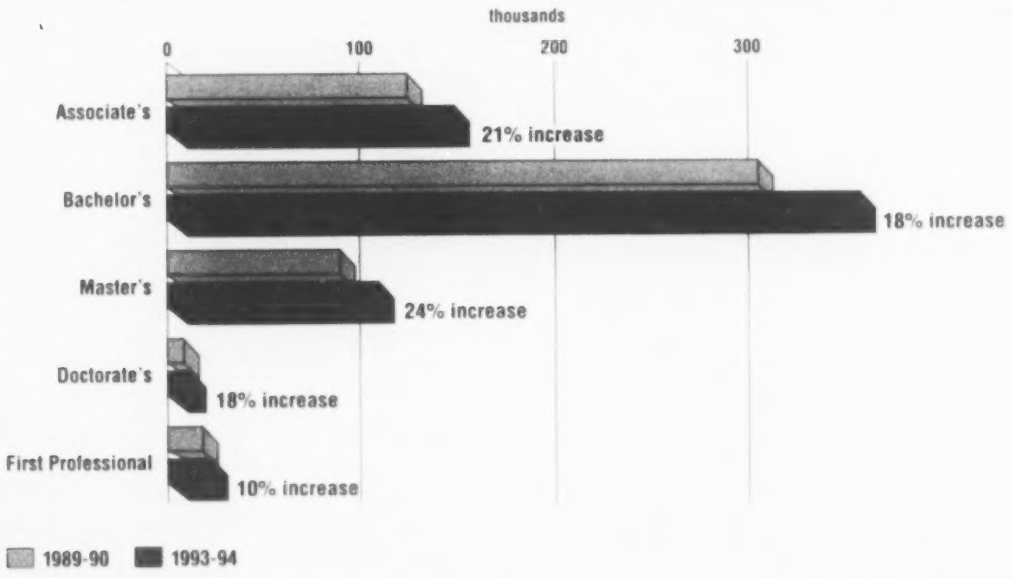
SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated and expanded information. SREB data is also available on the internet. http://www.peach.net/SREB

Associate's Degrees

Nationally, over 78,000 more associate's degrees were awarded by public and private colleges and universities in 1993-94 than in 1989-90. More than one-third of this growth occurred in the SREB region. The number of associate's degrees awarded in the SREB states increased by 21 percent, outpacing the national increase of 17 percent. The percent earned by women in the SREB states rose from 56 percent to 62 percent. By 1993-94, women earned over 60 percent of the associate's degrees in 12 of the 15 SREB states compared to only 8 states about a decade before.

Over the same period, the proportion of associate's degrees earned by black students remained basically the same (about 12 percent) in the SREB region. Nationally, the proportion earned by black students rose from 7.8 percent to 8.2 percent. By 1993-94, Hispanic students earned 6.0 percent of the associate's degrees nationally and 6.4 percent in the SREB region. In Florida they accounted for almost 11 percent, and in Texas, 18 percent. In the SREB region, more than 80 percent of the associate's degrees awarded to Hispanics were in Florida and Texas.

Increase in Degrees Earned, SREB States



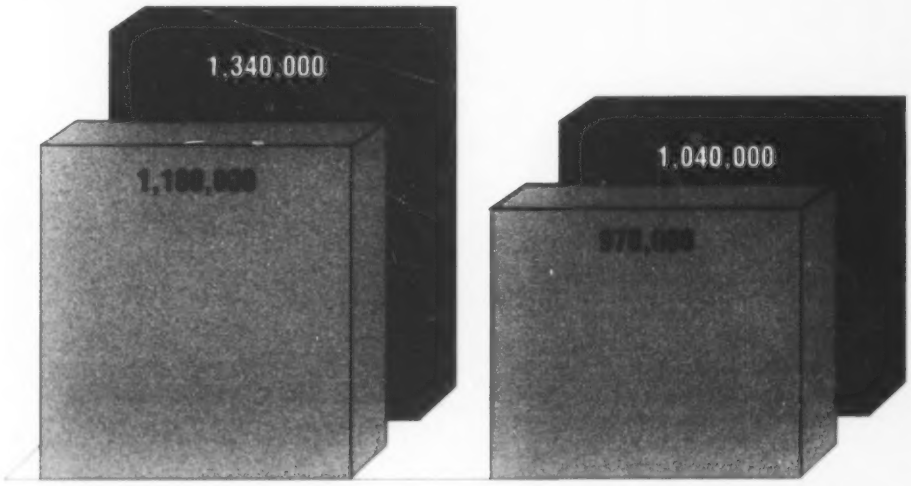
SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

Bachelor's Degrees

Since the late 1980s, there have been over one million bachelor's degrees awarded nationwide each year by public and private colleges and universities. In 1993-94 almost 1.2 million bachelor's degrees were awarded — an increase from 1989-90 of 10 percent. In the SREB region, the increase was 18 percent. Women earned about the same proportion of bachelor's degrees in the region by 1993-94 (55 percent) as nationwide. Ten years earlier women were earning about 50 percent.

The latest projections for the period from the mid-1990s to 2005 reveal that job openings requiring a bachelor's degree or higher are going to be the fastest growing types of jobs. For example, jobs requiring a bachelor's degree with no work experience are projected to increase 27 percent compared to an overall growth rate in job openings of 14 percent. However, the job market for college graduates is going to be highly competitive. Between 1983 and 1994 there were 210,000 more college-educated workers a year entering the job market than there were openings. This competitive job market for college graduates is projected to intensify.

Average Annual College Graduates Entering the Labor Force and Job Openings* 1983 to 1994 and Projections for 1994 to 2005, United States

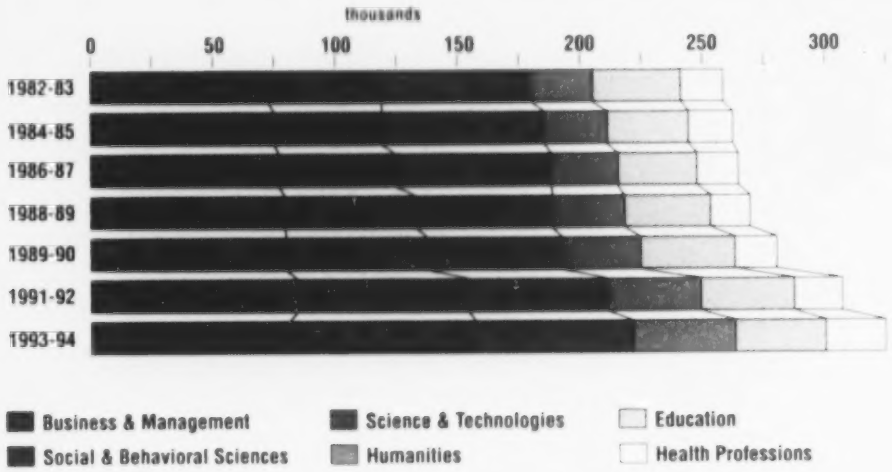


* Bachelor's or higher degree

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census

More black students earned bachelor's degrees than in the late 1980s. Nationally, the number increased 38 percent. In the SREB states, the number increased 42 percent. These rates of increase were above the overall growth rate, so the share of bachelor's degrees earned by black students also increased. Nationwide, black students earned 7 percent of the bachelor's degrees, compared to 6 percent in 1989-90. In the SREB region, the figure is up to 12 percent, compared to 10 percent earlier. Almost half of the bachelor's degrees earned by black students in the SREB region were awarded by predominantly or historically black colleges and universities (which enroll about one-third of the black students). By 1993-94, Hispanic students' share of bachelor's degrees increased to 4.2 percent nationally and 4.6 percent in the SREB region (less than 2 percent of the bachelor's degrees in every SREB state except Florida and Texas.)

Trends in Bachelor's Degrees Earned by Broad Field, SREB States



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

From 1989-90 to 1993-94, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded in education rose 3 percent nationwide and fell 5 percent in the SREB region. This SREB regional decline was due to policy changes in three SREB states (Tennessee, Texas and Virginia) which have required prospective school teachers to major in a field other than education. Degrees in the sciences and technologies, increased 7 percent nationally, while in the SREB region, they jumped 15 percent. Over the same period, there were record increases in allied health and health sciences — 27 percent nationally and 47 percent in the SREB region. Degrees in business and management remained basically the same nationally while rising 2 percent in the SREB states. The growth in bachelor's degrees in humanities continued — up 21 percent nationwide and 30 percent in the SREB region. In social and behavioral sciences, the national growth rate was 21 percent; 31 percent in the SREB region.

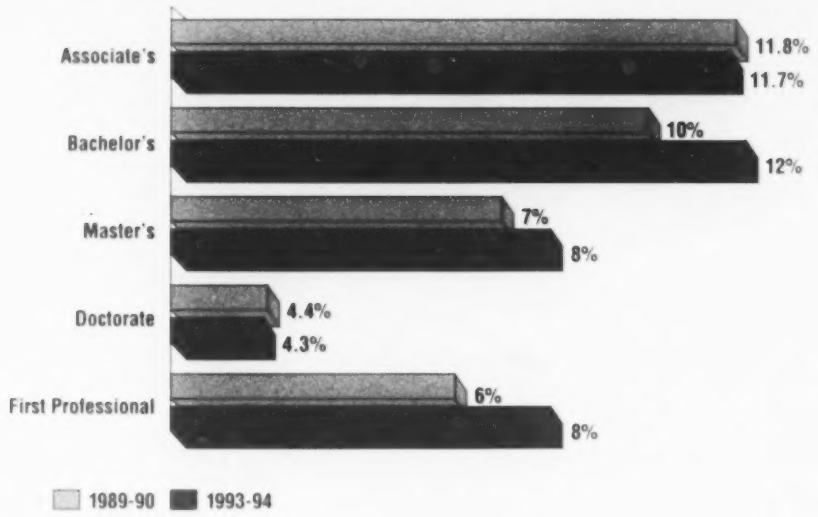
Master's Degrees

From 1989-90 to 1993-94, the SREB region's growth rate in the number of master's degrees (24 percent) exceeded the national growth rate of 20 percent. In 1993-94, women earned 56 percent of the master's degrees in the SREB region and 55 percent nationally, compared to 52 percent and 51 percent, respectively, in the late 1980s.

Since the late 1980s, there has been significant growth in the number of black students earning master's degrees, up 44 percent nationally and 36 percent in the SREB region. Black students received 8 percent of the SREB region's master's degrees and 5 percent of those awarded in the United States. These proportions are higher than they were in the late 1980s. Hispanic students earned 3.2 percent of the master's degrees in the SREB region and 2.9 percent nationally.

The number of master's degrees earned in all broad fields of study increased from the late 1980s to the early 1990s. Education remains the largest field of study for master's degrees — accounting for about 29 percent of all master's degrees in the SREB region — but education had the lowest growth rate (7 percent).

Percent of Degrees Earned by Black Students, SREB States



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

Doctoral Degrees

From 1989-90 to 1993-94, the number of doctoral degrees awarded increased 14 percent nationally and 18 percent in the SREB region. By 1993-94, women received 40 percent of the doctorates in the region — up from 36 percent in the late 1980s.

In 1993-94, over 1,300 black students earned doctoral degrees nationwide — 244 more than in 1989-90. The number earned in the SREB region grew by 65 to a total of 495. Black students earned 3 percent of all doctoral degrees in the country and 4 percent in the SREB region.

By the early 1990s, students from foreign countries earned 27 percent of the doctoral degrees in the United States and 24 percent of those awarded in the SREB region. In some fields such as engineering, over half of the doctoral degrees go to foreign students.

From the late 1980s to the early 1990s, the number of doctorates earned in the humanities rose 22 percent nationwide and 21 percent in the SREB states. Regionally, in the social and behavioral sciences, the increase was 21 percent compared to a nationwide increase of 12 percent. The number of doctoral degrees awarded in education remained about the same nationwide (-0.2 percent) and they increased 4 percent in the SREB region. The number of doctorates nationwide in allied health and health sciences had the fastest growth rate — 23 percent nationally and 37 percent in the SREB states. The number of doctorates in the sciences and technologies grew 17 percent nationally and 20 percent in the SREB region.

First Professional Degrees

From the late 1980s to 1993-94, the number of first professional degrees in such fields as law, medicine, and dentistry increased 6 percent nationally and 10 percent in the SREB region — reversing a declining trend between 1985 and 1990. By the mid 1990s, women received 41 percent of first professional degrees nationally and 39 percent regionally. The number of first professional degrees awarded to black students increased 30 percent nationally and 48 percent in the SREB region. By 1993-94, black graduates made up 6 percent of the degree recipients nationwide and 8 percent in the SREB region.

TABLE 33

Degrees Conferred by Public Postsecondary Education Institutions

	1994-95				
	Associate's	Other Less Than Four-Year[1]	Bachelor's	Master's[2]	Doctoral
SREB States	135,963	80,105	270,728	140,507	9,297
Alabama	7,192	5,844	16,821	5,959	435
Arkansas	2,533	2,124	7,143	2,021	155
Florida	34,097	10,333	30,885	8,636	961
Georgia	6,857	9,623	19,286	7,316	668
Kentucky	4,938	83	12,017	3,707	284
Louisiana	2,746	5,939	14,880	3,991	373
Maryland	8,186	1,607	15,864	4,673	587
Mississippi	5,364	1,908	8,508	2,287	347
North Carolina	13,195	8,976	22,583	5,749	750
Oklahoma	6,048	983	12,480	3,603	347
South Carolina	5,435	3,253	11,620	6,102	351
Tennessee	5,690	11,443	13,412	4,495	452
Texas	22,614	14,868	54,607	17,202	2,380
Virginia	8,941	2,998	23,265	8,537	1,048
West Virginia	2,127	123	7,360	2,151	159

[1] Includes certificates requiring less than two years of study and certificates requiring two, but less than four, years of study.

[2] Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

SOURCE: SREB State Data Exchange.

TABLE 34

First Professional Degrees Conferred by Public Universities

	1994-95				
	Law	Medicine	Dentistry	Veterinary Medicine	Other First Professional[1]
SREB States	5,633	3,570	953	872	923
Alabama	180	219	53	86	53
Arkansas	234	135	0	0	113
Florida	476	208	74	76	105
Georgia	367	179	42	76	28
Kentucky	389	198	98	0	54
Louisiana	307	284	50	70	0
Maryland	551	148	91	0	18
Mississippi	180	90	30	41	88
North Carolina	309	242	72	140	16
Oklahoma	238	141	49	64	33
South Carolina	247	206	43	116	43
Tennessee	294	208	81	56	65
Texas	1,136	892	160	70	227
Virginia	707	289	84	77	15
West Virginia	135	131	26	0	65

[1] Includes degrees in chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy and podiatry.

SOURCE: SREB State Data Exchange

TABLE 35

Associate's Degrees[1] Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities 1993-94			Percent Change in Total		Percent Women		
	Total	Men	Women	1984-85 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1993-94	1984-85	1989-90	1993-94
United States	531,439	211,852	319,587	-0.7	17.2	55.5	55.2	60.1
SREB States	157,737	60,432	97,305	3.8	20.6	57.3	56.4	61.7
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	29.7	28.5	30.4					
Alabama	7,781	2,813	4,968	0.8	28.3	58.2	59.6	63.8
Arkansas	2,808	912	1,896	23.9	7.8	62.2	57.5	67.5
Florida	40,620	16,481	24,139	3.7	20.5	54.5	53.6	59.4
Georgia	9,419	3,567	5,852	20.9	27.5	61.6	57.9	62.1
Kentucky	6,416	1,950	4,466	-12.0	19.1	60.1	61.8	69.6
Louisiana	3,303	1,178	2,125	-3.1	28.9	59.4	57.2	64.3
Maryland	8,292	3,063	5,229	1.6	11.6	62.3	58.1	63.1
Mississippi	5,538	1,774	3,764	7.0	16.5	64.2	67.7	68.0
North Carolina	13,621	4,786	8,835	-3.6	27.9	60.2	60.2	64.9
Oklahoma	6,689	2,558	4,131	39.7	7.8	52.7	50.7	61.8
South Carolina	6,218	2,558	3,660	-1.8	20.7	59.0	54.9	58.9
Tennessee	6,894	2,675	4,219	-16.6	30.6	60.6	66.4	61.2
Texas	25,787	10,790	14,997	4.7	14.4	52.2	52.3	58.2
Virginia	11,339	4,194	7,145	13.5	35.3	58.4	55.7	63.0
West Virginia	3,012	1,133	1,879	-4.8	9.8	62.1	59.0	62.4

[1] Does not include certificates, diplomas or other non-degree awards.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data; National Center for Education Statistics, *Historical Trends: State Education Facts 1969 to 1990* (1992) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 36

Associate's Degrees[1] Awarded to Black Students

	1993-94					
	Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	Percent by Predominantly Black[2] Institutions	Percent by Historically Black[2] Institutions	Percent Change in Total 1989-90 to 1993-94	Percent of Total Associate's Degrees[3] 1989-90	1993-94
United States	43,782	13.6	3.0	33.1	7.8	8.2
SREB States	18,413	14.4	6.0	20.6	11.8	11.7
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	42.1					
Alabama	1,354	34.1	33.6	11.9	20.3	17.4
Arkansas	245	8.2	8.2	36.0	14.7	8.7
Florida	3,577	1.4	0.7	48.4	7.3	8.8
Georgia	1,668	35.4	0.0	20.2	18.8	17.7
Kentucky	331	—	3.9	7.5	5.8	5.2
Louisiana	672	26.8	26.8	4.5	25.2	20.3
Maryland	1,173	49.9	0.0	9.8	14.5	14.1
Mississippi	1,270	16.6	12.0	6.7	25.1	22.9
North Carolina	1,594	4.2	0.4	22.9	12.2	11.7
Oklahoma	409	—	0.0	6.2	6.7	6.1
South Carolina	1,119	13.4	5.8	4.8	20.7	18.0
Tennessee	820	31.5	4.6	38.3	11.2	11.9
Texas	2,642	1.0	3.2	14.4	10.3	10.2
Virginia	1,451	3.5	3.5	56.2	11.1	12.8
West Virginia	88	—	21.6	5.4	3.4	2.9

[1] — indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[2] Does not include certificates, diplomas or other non-degree awards.

[3] "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

[4] These percentages are calculated from the total of associate's degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 35 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 37

Associate's Degrees[1] Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic			Foreign Students		
	Number	Percent of Total Associate's Degrees[2]		Number	Percent of Total Associate's Degrees[2]	
	1993-94	1989-90	1993-94	1993-94	1989-90	1993-94
United States	31,800	5.8	6.0	10,140	1.4	1.9
SREB States	10,033	6.1	6.4	2,395	1.4	1.5
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	31.6			23.6		
Alabama	49	0.3	0.6	22	1.0	0.3
Arkansas	18	0.5	0.6	15	0.7	0.5
Florida	4,317	10.5	10.6	740	2.3	1.8
Georgia	122	1.0	1.3	132	1.2	1.4
Kentucky	26	0.3	0.4	50	0.3	0.8
Louisiana	114	4.3	3.5	8	1.1	0.2
Maryland	121	1.3	1.5	163	1.3	2.0
Mississippi	30	0.3	0.5	6	0.0	0.1
North Carolina	110	0.5	0.8	813	2.4	6.0
Oklahoma	108	1.8	1.6	29	1.4	0.4
South Carolina	57	0.7	0.9	54	1.4	0.9
Tennessee	47	0.7	0.7	6	0.3	0.1
Texas	4,692	16.7	18.2	283	1.0	1.1
Virginia	203	1.5	1.8	57	0.8	0.5
West Virginia	19	0.1	0.6	17	0.9	0.6

[1] Does not include certificates, diplomas or other non-degree awards.

[2] These percentages are calculated from the total of associate's degrees by race, ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 35 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 38

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities 1993-94			Percent Change in Total		Percent Women		
	Total	Men	Women	1984-85 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1993-94	1984-85	1989-90	1993-94
United States	1,165,841	529,391	636,450	8.2	10.0	50.3	51.1	54.6
SREB States	357,060	159,345	197,715	7.6	17.9	51.5	51.7	55.4
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	30.6	30.1	31.1					
Alabama	21,150	9,288	11,862	4.4	24.0	51.5	52.3	56.1
Arkansas	8,549	3,729	4,820	4.5	14.4	50.5	52.7	56.4
Florida	44,075	20,312	23,763	13.0	24.6	48.7	49.4	53.9
Georgia	26,283	11,613	14,670	16.3	22.8	51.7	50.1	55.8
Kentucky	14,629	6,319	8,310	5.6	19.7	51.8	56.1	56.8
Louisiana	17,787	7,456	10,331	-1.2	12.0	50.7	54.0	58.1
Maryland	20,720	9,051	11,669	17.9	12.0	54.0	54.2	56.3
Mississippi	10,524	4,398	6,126	1.9	19.5	52.9	50.8	58.2
North Carolina	32,730	14,566	18,164	9.1	19.9	53.0	54.6	55.5
Oklahoma	15,734	7,021	8,713	2.4	15.7	47.8	51.0	55.4
South Carolina	15,318	6,732	8,586	6.4	15.9	52.6	50.4	56.1
Tennessee	19,992	9,108	10,884	2.5	14.5	50.3	51.4	54.4
Texas	69,298	31,447	37,851	6.1	15.6	51.4	49.9	54.6
Virginia	31,226	13,913	17,313	13.2	15.1	55.3	53.6	55.4
West Virginia	9,045	4,392	4,653	-6.1	22.0	49.3	48.2	51.4

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data; National Center for Education Statistics, *Historical Trends: State Education Facts 1969 to 1990* (1992) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 39

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Science and Technologies	
	Number 1993-94	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1993-94
United States	162,485	20.9	263,575	20.5	213,383	7.2
SREB States	41,699	30.4	76,467	30.7	63,927	15.2
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	25.7		29.0		30.0	
Alabama	1,584	22.0	3,682	42.1	3,769	13.8
Arkansas	714	17.6	1,317	32.2	1,479	21.7
Florida	5,005	38.5	9,225	49.1	6,680	2.4
Georgia	3,184	34.3	5,067	29.1	4,910	12.7
Kentucky	1,552	34.7	3,210	42.1	2,551	13.7
Louisiana	2,464	23.0	3,447	21.6	3,182	7.6
Maryland	2,468	13.7	4,989	12.9	3,433	10.7
Mississippi	811	41.3	1,883	41.8	2,007	23.2
North Carolina	3,761	16.7	8,920	27.7	6,483	32.4
Oklahoma	1,493	31.8	2,491	25.6	2,794	8.4
South Carolina	2,056	14.3	3,285	30.4	2,863	33.3
Tennessee	2,453	38.3	4,383	30.3	3,597	7.2
Texas	8,076	43.6	13,734	27.2	12,717	13.2
Virginia	5,350	28.3	9,180	26.8	6,044	26.9
West Virginia	728	51.7	1,654	52.2	1,418	22.5

NOTES: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature, English language, literature and letters, liberal arts and general studies, philosophy and religion, theology, and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (area, ethnic and cultural studies, home economics, psychology, protective services, public administration and services, and social sciences and history); science and technologies (agribusiness and agricultural production, and agricultural sciences, conservation and renewable natural resources, architecture and related programs, computer and information sciences, engineering, engineering-related technologies, vocational home economics, life and biological sciences, mathematics, physical sciences, science technologies, construction trades, mechanics and repairers, and precision production); business and management (business management and administrative services, marketing operations and distribution, and transportation and moving); education (all sub-fields); and allied health and health sciences (all sub-fields). Awards in communications, communications technologies, consumer, personal and miscellaneous services, industrial arts, military sciences, military technologies, multi-interdisciplinary studies, parks, recreation, leisure and fitness, law, library science, basic skills, citizenship and civic activities, health-related activities, interpersonal skills, and personal awareness were excluded.

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TABLE 39 (cont.)

Public and Private Colleges and Universities						
Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences		
Number 1993-94	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1993-94	
250,224	-0.3	107,600	2.8	74,421	26.5	United States
81,630	2.3	37,199	-4.6	24,526	47.2	SREB States
32.6		34.6		33.0		SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
5,577	13.1	3,393	31.3	1,971	55.3	Alabama
2,086	4.9	1,750	3.7	759	47.1	Arkansas
12,633	17.4	5,393	26.1	2,188	35.5	Florida
6,286	7.0	3,847	49.5	1,579	41.0	Georgia
2,548	-6.3	2,342	27.9	1,329	40.8	Kentucky
3,682	-1.5	2,351	11.7	1,735	36.9	Louisiana
3,235	-9.7	1,681	35.0	1,434	44.1	Maryland
2,585	-8.1	1,651	15.4	980	70.1	Mississippi
6,264	0.9	3,212	8.9	1,957	50.2	North Carolina
3,369	-9.4	2,863	14.5	1,207	32.2	Oklahoma
3,745	-7.6	1,951	26.8	858	24.3	South Carolina
4,582	-7.0	1,939	-8.9	1,434	62.2	Tennessee
16,929	3.5	2,561	-70.0	4,609	59.2	Texas
6,239	0.0	937	-58.6	1,579	39.4	Virginia
1,870	-0.6	1,328	0.2	907	66.7	West Virginia

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data

TABLE 40

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Black Students

	1993-94			Percent Change in Total 1989-90 to 1993-94	Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees[2]	
	Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	Percent by Predominantly Black[1] Institutions	Percent by Historically Black[1] Institutions		1989-90	1993-94
United States	81,989	29.7	28.4	38.3	5.8	7.0
SREB States	43,136	47.4	47.7	41.8	10.1	12.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	52.6					
Alabama	3,494	51.8	51.8	50.7	13.6	16.5
Arkansas	854	49.3	49.3	19.8	9.6	10.0
Florida	4,253	35.2	35.2	83.4	6.6	9.6
Georgia	4,698	55.4	51.5	50.7	14.6	17.9
Kentucky	649	na	18.5	31.6	4.1	4.4
Louisiana	3,963	67.9	67.9	33.6	18.7	22.3
Maryland	3,051	42.9	41.8	43.1	11.6	14.7
Mississippi	2,480	64.1	64.1	33.9	21.3	23.6
North Carolina	5,193	59.4	59.4	34.7	14.1	15.9
Oklahoma	943	18.6	18.6	57.2	4.4	6.0
South Carolina	2,421	42.8	42.8	28.8	14.2	15.8
Tennessee	2,116	31.0	38.8	29.7	9.5	10.6
Texas	4,585	28.7	28.7	35.6	5.7	6.6
Virginia	4,203	53.8	53.8	42.7	10.9	13.5
West Virginia	233	na	24.0	7.4	2.9	2.6

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

[2] These percentages are calculated from the total of bachelor's degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 38 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 41

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic			Foreign Students		
	Number	Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees[1]		Number	Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees[1]	
	1993-94	1989-90	1993-94	1993-94	1989-90	1993-94
United States	49,032	4.3	4.2	34,150	2.6	2.9
SREB States	16,296	3.5	4.6	8,193	2.4	2.3
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	33.2			24.0		
Alabama	133	0.6	0.6	361	1.9	1.7
Arkansas	46	0.4	0.5	251	3.3	2.9
Florida	4,620	8.4	10.5	1,420	3.5	3.2
Georgia	330	1.1	1.3	524	2.2	2.0
Kentucky	64	0.5	0.4	289	1.6	2.0
Louisiana	324	1.8	1.8	332	3.5	1.9
Maryland	404	1.7	1.9	587	2.2	2.8
Mississippi	22	0.3	0.2	210	0.9	2.0
North Carolina	280	0.6	0.9	398	1.3	1.2
Oklahoma	229	1.1	1.5	833	4.4	5.3
South Carolina	90	0.5	0.6	287	1.5	1.9
Tennessee	114	0.5	0.6	281	1.4	1.4
Texas	9,065	9.9	13.1	1,689	2.9	2.4
Virginia	508	0.9	1.6	497	1.8	1.6
West Virginia	67	0.4	0.7	234	1.8	2.6

[1] These percentages are calculated from the total of bachelor's degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 38 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 42

Master's Degrees[1] Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities 1993-94			Percent Change in Total		Percent Women		
	Total	Men	Women	1984-85 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1993-94	1984-85	1989-90	1993-94
United States	399,464	179,973	219,491	16.5	19.7	49.8	50.3	54.9
SREB States	109,422	48,564	60,858	15.2	24.4	53.6	52.1	55.6
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	27.4	27.0	27.7					
Alabama	6,092	2,460	3,632	8.7	28.2	51.8	53.5	59.6
Arkansas	2,035	819	1,216	1.4	16.0	57.7	61.7	59.8
Florida	14,337	6,699	7,638	29.7	28.6	49.9	47.2	53.3
Georgia	9,251	3,792	5,459	18.0	25.1	58.0	56.0	59.0
Kentucky	4,169	1,551	2,618	9.4	11.4	60.9	58.8	62.8
Louisiana	5,340	2,314	3,026	-0.8	31.3	56.2	51.6	56.7
Maryland	8,352	3,681	4,671	24.8	28.3	51.7	48.7	55.9
Mississippi	2,693	1,184	1,509	10.8	7.0	54.3	47.4	56.0
North Carolina	7,459	3,329	4,130	18.6	18.9	56.1	57.2	55.4
Oklahoma	4,954	2,315	2,639	5.7	25.6	50.6	51.0	53.3
South Carolina	4,643	1,826	2,817	26.2	20.1	59.5	53.9	60.7
Tennessee	5,855	2,360	3,495	17.2	20.9	57.1	61.5	59.7
Texas	21,964	10,845	11,119	4.7	22.3	49.7	48.9	50.6
Virginia	10,242	4,556	5,686	42.5	38.1	54.4	50.2	55.5
West Virginia	2,036	833	1,203	-1.7	16.4	57.6	56.3	59.1

[1] Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data. National Center for Education Statistics, *Historical Trends: State Education Facts 1969-70 to 1990-91* (1992) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 43

Master's Degrees[1] Awarded to Black Students

	1993-94					
	Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	Percent by Predominantly Black[2] Institutions	Percent by Historically Black[2] Institutions	Change in Total 1989-90 to 1993-94	Percent of Total Master's Degrees[3] 1989-90	1993-94
United States	21,648	15.3	14.8	43.9	4.8	5.4
SREB States	8,643	30.3	30.6	36.3	7.2	7.9
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	39.9					
Alabama	720	29.6	29.6	66.3	9.2	11.8
Arkansas	106	8.5	8.5	12.8	5.4	5.2
Florida	1,119	11.8	11.8	54.6	6.5	7.8
Georgia	1,149	37.8	37.8	51.4	10.3	12.4
Kentucky	140	na	5.7	27.3	3.0	3.4
Louisiana	666	59.2	59.2	50.3	10.9	12.5
Maryland	868	38.8	38.8	78.2	7.5	10.4
Mississippi	434	47.2	47.2	5.1	16.5	16.1
North Carolina	641	40.6	40.6	21.6	8.4	8.6
Oklahoma	227	1.8	1.8	73.3	3.3	4.6
South Carolina	333	23.1	23.1	1.8	8.5	7.2
Tennessee	434	15.2	20.3	-8.4	9.8	7.4
Texas	1,031	27.2	27.2	21.2	4.8	4.7
Virginia	723	28.5	28.5	32.7	7.3	7.1
West Virginia	52	na	0.0	147.6	1.2	2.6

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

[2] "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

[3] These percentages are calculated from the total of master's degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 42 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

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TABLE 44

Master's Degrees[1] Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Science and Technologies	
	Number 1993-94	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1993-94
United States	31,221	17.2	55,543	28.3	63,463	14.9
SREB States	7,536	28.5	14,199	37.3	17,709	28.5
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	24.1		24.2		27.9	
Alabama	243	42.1	759	39.3	809	12.2
Arkansas	99	52.3	266	53.8	237	17.9
Florida	577	52.2	2,000	70.6	2,142	39.5
Georgia	363	36.5	871	19.0	1,334	31.9
Kentucky	360	3.2	707	28.3	455	0.0
Louisiana	529	11.1	861	47.4	900	51.8
Maryland	707	42.3	1,453	23.1	1,446	4.6
Mississippi	147	13.1	293	3.2	481	49.8
North Carolina	581	44.2	936	43.1	1,248	34.2
Oklahoma	251	71.9	877	43.5	759	36.3
South Carolina	262	-36.1	468	67.1	647	26.4
Tennessee	371	15.2	570	8.0	763	19.4
Texas	1,955	27.5	2,484	39.2	4,307	34.1
Virginia	959	52.0	1,451	33.0	1,858	23.7
West Virginia	132	51.7	203	18.0	323	51.6

[1] Includes post baccalaureate and post master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

NOTES: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature, English language, literature and letters, liberal arts and general studies, philosophy and religion, theology, and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (area, ethnic and cultural studies, home economics, psychology, protective services, public administration and services, and social sciences and history); science and technologies (agribusiness and agricultural production, and agricultural sciences, conservation and renewable natural resources, architecture and related programs, computer and information sciences, engineering, engineering related technologies, vocational home economics, life and biological sciences, mathematics, physical sciences, science technologies, construction trades, mechanics and repairers, and precision production); business and management (business management and administrative services, marketing operations and distribution, and transportation and moving); education (all sub-fields); and allied health and health sciences (all sub-fields). Awards in communications, communications technologies, consumer personal and miscellaneous services, industrial arts, military sciences, military technologies, multi-interdisciplinary studies, parks, recreation, leisure and fitness, law, library science, basic skills, citizenship and civic activities, health-related activities, interpersonal skills, and personal awareness were excluded.

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TABLE 44 (cont.)

Public and Private Colleges and Universities						
Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences		
Number 1993-94	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1993-94	
94,728	21.6	105,982	14.9	29,104	38.5	United States
25,237	29.9	31,382	7.4	8,662	52.5	SREB States
26.6		29.6		29.8		SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
1,062	35.8	2,454	24.3	525	8.9	Alabama
346	27.7	778	-11.9	233	89.4	Arkansas
4,757	26.5	3,391	3.5	960	49.5	Florida
2,042	27.5	3,678	16.5	731	71.2	Georgia
362	6.2	1,740	4.6	328	67.3	Kentucky
886	17.5	1,383	32.2	555	44.9	Louisiana
2,066	36.1	1,538	40.8	719	52.7	Maryland
526	46.9	983	-16.9	167	-0.6	Mississippi
1,809	24.8	1,694	-16.0	791	47.0	North Carolina
1,057	6.8	1,400	3.6	258	50.9	Oklahoma
1,008	73.5	1,575	-4.1	458	67.8	South Carolina
1,074	46.9	2,309	2.6	525	84.2	Tennessee
5,852	26.8	4,712	-3.4	1,555	54.4	Texas
2,120	48.0	2,963	49.5	694	63.3	Virginia
270	14.4	784	-5.2	163	85.2	West Virginia

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 45

Master's Degrees[1] Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic			Foreign Students		
	Number	Percent of Total Master's Degrees[2]		Number	Percent of Total Master's Degrees[2]	
	1993-94	1989-90	1993-94	1993-94	1989-90	1993-94
United States	11,705	2.8	2.9	47,347	11.2	11.9
SREB States	3,460	2.6	3.2	11,188	9.0	10.2
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	29.6			23.6		
Alabama	54	0.7	0.9	478	9.2	7.8
Arkansas	5	0.3	0.2	187	4.3	9.2
Florida	1,115	6.1	7.8	1,178	8.7	8.2
Georgia	97	1.2	1.0	688	8.1	7.4
Kentucky	22	0.5	0.5	257	5.5	6.2
Louisiana	83	2.0	1.6	844	13.1	15.8
Maryland	125	1.1	1.5	852	9.4	10.2
Mississippi	7	0.2	0.3	326	6.8	12.1
North Carolina	76	0.5	1.0	572	5.3	7.7
Oklahoma	71	1.0	1.4	905	19.7	18.3
South Carolina	20	0.7	0.4	473	7.3	10.2
Tennessee	35	0.7	0.6	247	3.8	4.2
Texas	1,594	6.3	7.3	3,326	11.3	15.1
Virginia	143	0.8	1.4	729	8.2	7.1
West Virginia	13	0.3	0.6	126	6.7	6.2

[1] Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates as well as Education Specialist degrees.

[2] These percentages are calculated from the total of master's degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 42 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 46

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities 1993-94			Percent Change in Total		Percent Women		
	Total	Men	Women	1984-85 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1993-94	1984-85	1989-90	1993-94
United States	43,146	26,523	16,623	15.4	13.5	34.1	34.4	38.5
SREB States	11,584	6,962	4,622	21.9	17.8	35.9	35.6	39.9
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S	26.8	26.2	27.8					
Alabama	476	259	217	34.1	34.5	44.7	42.9	45.6
Arkansas	146	101	45	5.5	8.1	31.3	25.2	30.8
Florida	1,644	902	742	27.4	31.4	38.1	41.9	45.1
Georgia	813	492	321	12.2	1.6	36.6	39.3	39.5
Kentucky	401	266	135	25.5	25.3	21.6	30.6	33.7
Louisiana	447	273	174	58.2	10.4	27.7	32.1	38.9
Maryland	934	539	395	17.2	14.5	44.0	36.3	42.3
Mississippi	352	233	119	19.6	20.1	34.7	30.4	33.8
North Carolina	988	595	393	23.5	14.8	36.3	28.7	39.8
Oklahoma	387	254	133	1.0	-5.1	30.2	34.6	34.4
South Carolina	459	272	187	52.7	34.2	29.5	26.0	40.7
Tennessee	672	389	283	4.7	7.3	38.8	42.7	42.1
Texas	2,732	1,699	1,033	22.6	21.2	34.9	35.6	37.8
Virginia	1,006	612	394	29.7	19.9	34.5	32.7	39.2
West Virginia	127	76	51	11.3	-0.8	37.4	34.4	40.2

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data; National Center for Education Statistics, *Historical Trends: State Education Facts 1969 to 1990* (1992) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 47

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Black Students

	1993-94					
	Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	Percent by Predominantly Black[1] Institutions	Percent by Historically Black[1] Institutions	Change in Total Number 1989-90 to 1993-94	Percent of Total Doctoral Degrees[2]	
					1989-90	1993-94
United States	1,344	9.7	9.7	244	3.0	3.1
SREB States	495	16.4	16.4	65	4.4	4.3
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	36.8					
Alabama	17	0.0	0.0	10	2.0	3.6
Arkansas	6	0.0	0.0	3	2.2	4.1
Florida	104	2.9	2.9	24	6.4	6.3
Georgia	73	38.4	38.4	-11	10.5	9.0
Kentucky	11	na	0.0	8	1.0	2.7
Louisiana	17	35.3	35.3	8	2.2	3.8
Maryland	42	14.3	14.3	9	4.1	4.5
Mississippi	22	31.8	31.8	8	4.8	6.3
North Carolina	35	0.0	0.0	7	3.2	3.5
Oklahoma	10	0.0	0.0	-2	2.9	2.6
South Carolina	34	44.1	44.1	14	5.8	7.4
Tennessee	18	33.3	33.3	-26	7.1	2.7
Texas	71	11.3	11.3	5	2.9	2.6
Virginia	35	5.7	5.7	9	3.1	3.5
West Virginia	0	na	0.0	-1	0.8	0.0

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

[2] These percentages are calculated from the total of doctoral degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 46 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 48

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic			Foreign Students		
	Number	Percent of Total[1]		Number	Percent of Total[1]	
	1993-94	1989-90	1993-94	1993-94	1989-90	1993-94
United States	870	2.1	2.0	11,527	23.9	26.7
SREB States	227	1.9	2.0	2,779	20.4	24.0
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	26.1			24.1		
Alabama	2	0.0	0.4	128	22.4	26.9
Arkansas	2	2.2	1.4	25	13.3	17.1
Florida	66	3.3	4.0	271	18.2	16.5
Georgia	8	1.1	1.0	209	20.8	25.7
Kentucky	2	0.3	0.5	93	18.2	23.2
Louisiana	5	2.5	1.1	98	27.7	21.9
Maryland	14	1.0	1.5	305	24.8	32.7
Mississippi	1	0.3	0.3	88	14.8	25.0
North Carolina	9	1.3	0.9	214	18.0	21.7
Oklahoma	5	1.2	1.3	114	22.5	29.5
South Carolina	3	1.2	0.7	100	19.2	21.8
Tennessee	10	0.3	1.5	104	13.5	15.5
Texas	89	3.2	3.3	785	23.4	28.7
Virginia	8	1.9	0.8	208	17.8	20.7
West Virginia	3	0.0	2.4	37	21.7	29.1

[1] These percentages are calculated from the total of doctoral degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 46 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 49

Doctoral Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Science and Technologies	
	Number 1993-94	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1993-94
United States	5,340	22.2	8,246	12.4	18,548	16.8
SREB States	1,167	21.3	1,889	21.2	4,642	20.2
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	21.9		22.9		25.0	
Alabama	21	133.3	61	27.1	182	37.9
Arkansas	5	150.0	10	-28.6	71	12.7
Florida	85	30.8	397	50.4	448	21.7
Georgia	111	1.8	117	5.4	317	26.3
Kentucky	108	-6.9	60	46.3	118	43.9
Louisiana	68	-17.1	74	76.2	176	-15.4
Maryland	90	28.6	162	11.0	420	16.0
Mississippi	50	163.2	40	17.6	89	3.5
North Carolina	106	37.7	144	9.1	505	10.7
Oklahoma	20	5.3	60	-20.0	156	-1.3
South Carolina	41	17.1	28	-24.3	180	36.4
Tennessee	85	25.0	113	9.7	222	18.7
Texas	313	36.1	382	25.2	1,248	30.4
Virginia	59	5.4	223	18.6	473	22.2
West Virginia	5	0.0	18	0.0	37	12.1

NOTES: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: humanities (foreign languages and literature; English language, literature and letters; liberal arts and general studies; philosophy and religion; theology; and visual and performing arts); social and behavioral sciences (area, ethnic and cultural studies; home economics; psychology; protective services; public administration and services; and social sciences and history); science and technologies (agribusiness and agricultural production; and agricultural sciences; conservation and renewable natural resources; architecture and related programs; computer and information sciences; engineering; engineering-related technologies; vocational home economics; life and biological sciences; mathematics; physical sciences; science technologies; construction trades; mechanics and repairers; and precision production); business and management (business management and administrative services; marketing operations and distribution; and transportation and moving); education (all sub-fields); and allied health and health sciences (all sub-fields). Awards in communications; communications technologies; consumer, personal and miscellaneous services; industrial arts; military sciences; military technologies; multi-interdisciplinary studies; parks, recreation, leisure and fitness; law; library science; basic skills; citizenship and civic activities; health-related activities; interpersonal skills; and personal awareness were excluded.

TABLE 49 (cont.)

Public and Private Colleges and Universities						
Business and Management		Education		Allied Health and Health Sciences		
Number 1993-94	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1993-94	Number 1993-94	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1993-94	
1,364	19.6	6,908	-0.2	1,892	22.6	United States
55.2	38.0	2,504	3.6	623	36.6	SREB States
40.5		36.2		32.9		SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
30	25.0	107	10.3	60	39.5	Alabama
5	-50.0	53	15.2	2	NA	Arkansas
88	137.8	528	14.8	61	69.4	Florida
41	-28.1	190	-19.5	25	-7.4	Georgia
17	0.0	59	37.2	31	106.7	Kentucky
37	94.7	59	103.4	32	45.5	Louisiana
16	77.8	136	2.3	99	22.2	Maryland
36	33.3	125	4.2	5	25.0	Mississippi
11	22.2	135	-0.7	58	81.3	North Carolina
23	76.9	105	-11.8	6	-50.0	Oklahoma
26	-25.7	141	62.1	28	133.3	South Carolina
40	48.1	185	-18.1	13	85.7	Tennessee
143	50.5	455	-1.7	158	17.0	Texas
34	112.5	179	9.8	30	30.4	Virginia
5	0.0	47	-20.3	15	114.3	West Virginia

"NA" indicates not reported in the earlier year.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 50

First Professional Degrees[1] Awarded to Men and Women

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities 1993-94			Percent Change in Total		Percent Women		
	Total	Men	Women	1984-85 to 1989-90	1989-90 to 1993-94	1984-85	1989-90	1993-94
United States	75,263	44,586	30,677	-2.3	5.5	29.3	36.3	40.8
SREB States	21,312	13,059	8,253	-3.4	9.5	26.7	35.2	38.7
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.3	29.3	26.9					
Alabama	908	551	357	-7.8	9.1	26.6	31.9	39.3
Arkansas	441	240	201	-10.7	36.1	23.7	35.2	45.6
Florida	2,382	1,378	1,004	21.3	11.4	32.1	38.9	42.1
Georgia	2,015	1,241	774	1.3	9.8	23.7	34.8	38.4
Kentucky	1,118	691	427	-12.2	-0.8	22.7	30.3	38.2
Louisiana	1,582	1,012	570	-6.4	8.4	26.7	32.4	36.0
Maryland	972	575	397	7.3	0.1	22.4	35.7	40.8
Mississippi	478	331	147	23.3	0.2	18.1	20.1	30.8
North Carolina	1,673	1,008	665	0.9	4.8	26.7	36.8	39.7
Oklahoma	846	520	326	-7.0	-8.3	27.3	34.3	38.5
South Carolina	627	395	232	-10.8	6.8	22.5	31.5	37.0
Tennessee	1,296	800	496	-20.2	3.7	24.5	31.0	38.3
Texas	4,768	2,968	1,800	-9.9	22.1	27.3	39.8	37.8
Virginia	1,839	1,122	717	14.2	6.2	29.3	35.9	39.0
West Virginia	367	227	140	-23.7	21.5	26.5	30.8	38.1

[1] Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 51

First Professional Degrees[1] Awarded to Black Students

	1993-94			Percent Change in Total 1989-90 to 1993-94	Percent of Total First Professional Degrees to Black Students[3]	
	Total by Public and Private Colleges and Universities	Percent by Predominantly Black[2] Institutions	Percent by Historically Black[2] Institutions		1989-90	1993-94
United States	4,325	703	688	29.6	4.7	5.7
SREB States	1,631	465	465	48.1	5.7	7.7
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	37.7					
Alabama	59	22	22	18.0	6.1	6.5
Arkansas	19	0	0	35.7	4.3	4.3
Florida	174	19	19	75.8	4.6	7.3
Georgia	199	84	84	20.6	9.0	9.9
Kentucky	40	na	0	42.9	2.5	3.6
Louisiana	161	71	71	21.1	9.1	10.2
Maryland	121	0	0	39.1	9.0	12.4
Mississippi	31	0	0	82.4	3.6	6.5
North Carolina	150	46	46	61.3	5.8	9.0
Oklahoma	35	0	0	40.0	2.7	4.1
South Carolina	33	0	0	32.0	4.3	5.3
Tennessee	157	69	69	19.8	10.5	12.1
Texas	282	120	120	147.4	2.9	5.9
Virginia	161	34	34	37.6	6.8	8.8
West Virginia	9	na	0	200.0	1.0	2.5

"na" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

[2] "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students make up more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

[3] These percentages are calculated from the total of first professional degrees by race/ethnic group and are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 50 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

TABLE 52

First Professional Degrees' Awarded to Hispanic and Foreign Students

	Public and Private Colleges and Universities					
	Hispanic			Foreign Students		
	Number	Percent of Total		Number	Percent of Total	
	1993-94	1989-90	1993-94	1993-94	1989-90	1993-94
United States	3,037	4.1	4.0	1,437	1.5	1.9
SREB States	859	3.4	4.0	340	1.1	1.6
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	28.3			23.7		
Alabama	14	0.2	1.5	7	0.1	0.8
Arkansas	3	0.6	0.7	1	0.0	0.2
Florida	251	11.5	10.5	14	0.8	0.6
Georgia	30	1.6	1.5	56	2.1	2.8
Kentucky	8	0.6	0.7	16	1.3	1.4
Louisiana	44	1.9	2.8	15	0.7	0.9
Maryland	19	1.6	2.0	10	1.1	1.0
Mississippi	1	1.5	0.2	4	1.0	0.8
North Carolina	14	0.8	0.8	53	2.8	3.2
Oklahoma	17	1.1	2.0	6	0.9	0.7
South Carolina	1	0.5	0.2	12	0.9	1.9
Tennessee	20	0.9	1.5	23	0.9	1.8
Texas	413	6.8	8.7	103	0.8	2.2
Virginia	24	0.8	1.3	19	0.9	1.0
West Virginia	0	1.3	0.0	1	1.7	0.3

Includes degrees in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data.

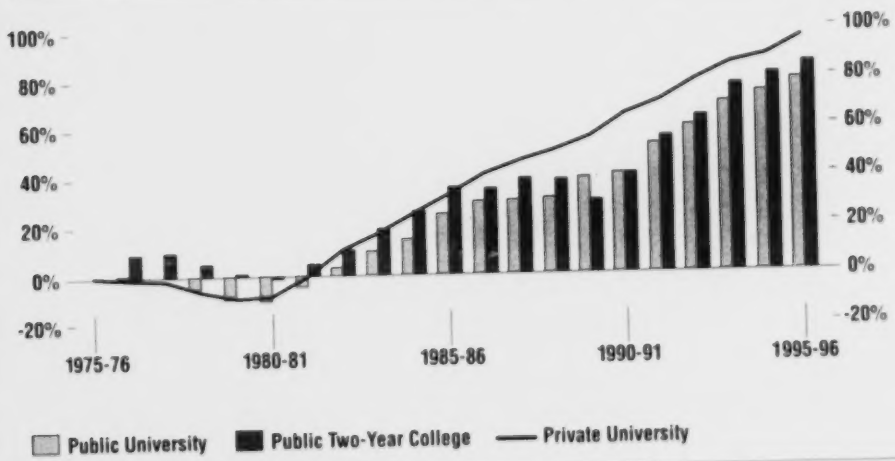
Tuition and Fees

Over the past 20 years, tuition and fee increases have exceeded inflation by a large margin. At public universities, the increases approached 80 percent when adjusted for inflation. At public two-year colleges, the increases were over 80 percent. At private universities, tuition and fees nearly doubled.

In 1995-96, the median annual tuition and required fees for full-time in-state undergraduate students attending public four-year colleges or universities were $2,523 nationwide and $1,958 in the SREB region. Compared to two years earlier, in-state students were paying 13 percent more nationally and 11 percent more in the SREB region. At these levels, the national median tuition represents 7.4 percent of the median household income. In the SREB region, the median tuition level represents 6.7 percent of the median household income. Among SREB states, tuition and required fees at public colleges and universities range from 11 percent of median household income in Virginia to 5 percent of median household income in North Carolina.

Out-of-state students pay about three times more than in-state students. Nationally, at public four-year colleges they pay $7,000 a year; in the SREB region, they pay $6,161. In 1995-96, out-of-state students in the SREB region were paying 12 percent more than two years previously, while those nationwide paid 13 percent more.

Inflation-Adjusted Tuition and Fee Increases, United States



SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

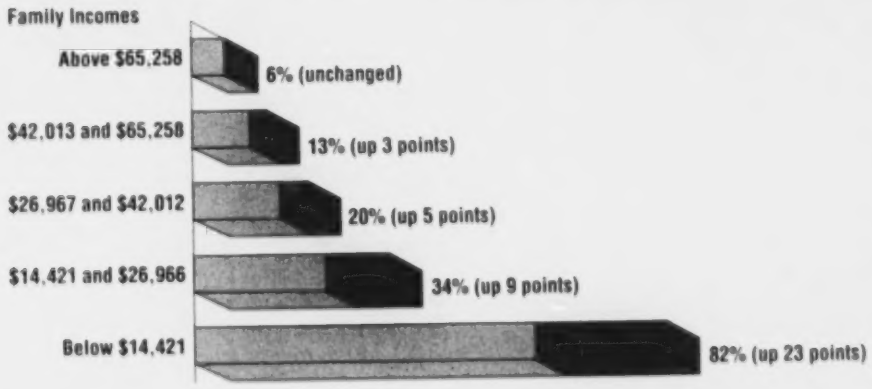
College Attendance Costs

Tuition and fees are but a fraction of the total cost of attending college. Other expenses include housing, meals, books, supplies, transportation and miscellaneous items. Over the past 20 years, the rising cost of attending college has had more impact on some income groups than others. In the SREB region, 47 percent of the students enrolling attend a public four-year college, 6 percentage points more than across the nation. The additional proportion of income required to attend a four-year college jumped 23 percentage points from 59 percent to 82 percent of income for families earning less than $14,420. For families earning between $14,421 and $26,966, college costs grew 9 percentage points to 34 percent of income. For the middle fifth of the population (those earning between $26,967 and $42,012), the "cost burden" increased 5 percentage points to 20 percent of income. For those in the higher income brackets, the increases were negligible, because their incomes grew at the fastest rates. Those earning between $42,013 and $65,258 experienced an increase of 3 percentage points to 13 percent of income. For the highest income fifth of the population (those earning above $65,258), one year's cost of attending a public four-year college remained virtually unchanged at about 6 percent of income.

For students attending private four-year colleges — 21 percent of the nation's students and 14 percent of the SREB region's students — the increased "cost burden" is dramatic. Public two-year colleges, which enroll 37 percent of students nationwide and 38 percent of those in the SREB states, are about as affordable today as they were 20 years ago.

These increasing costs may have affected students' access to a college education. From the late 1960s until the late 1970s, the average family income of college freshmen came down, suggesting increasing access. Beginning about 1980, the median family income of college freshmen started rising, suggesting decreased access to college.

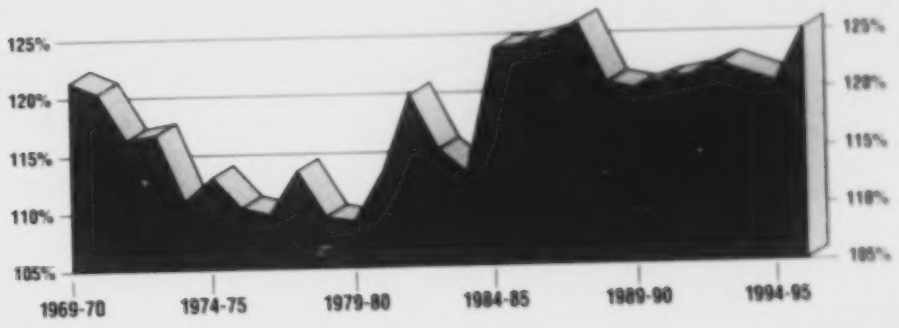
Proportion of Family Income Required to Pay For One Year at a Public Four-Year College and Change 1976-77 to 1995-96, United States (adjusted for inflation)



NOTE: Cost of attendance consists of undergraduate in-state tuition, required fees, room and board.

SOURCES: Nation Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census

Median Family Income of College Freshmen as a Percent of All Families' Median Income, United States

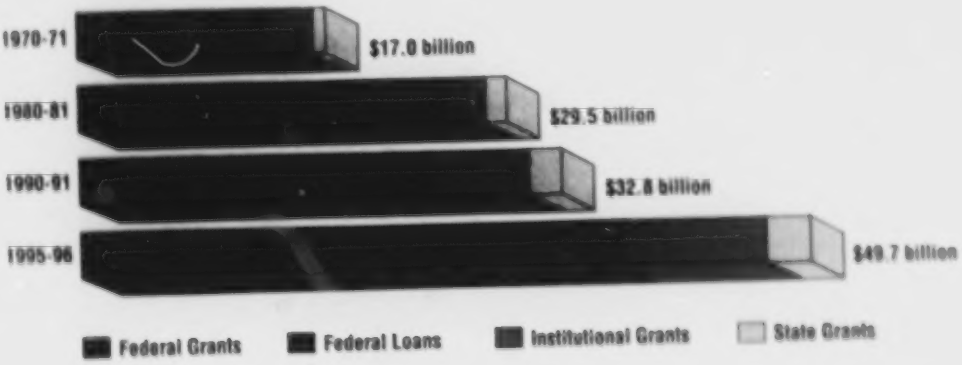


SOURCES: Cooperative Institutional Research Program, American Council on Education, University of California, Los Angeles; U.S. Bureau of the Census

Student Financial Aid

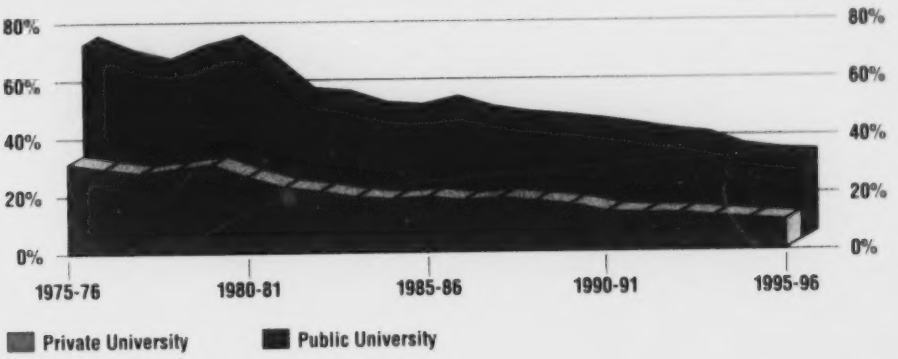
The dramatic shift away from grants to loans as the primary form of student financial aid continues. In 1970-71, loans accounted for 29 percent of student aid. By 1995-96, 58 percent of all student financial aid was in the form of loans. Adjusting for inflation, since 1970-71, federally sponsored grants were up by 8 percent, federally sponsored loan funds increased nearly five fold, and aid provided by colleges and universities doubled, as have state grant funds.

Student Financial Aid Trends, United States (constant dollars 1995-96)



SOURCE: Washington Office of the College Board

Percent of College Costs Covered by Maximum Federal Pell Grant



SOURCE: The Mortenson research letter, *Postsecondary Opportunity*.

In 1995-96, $49.7 billion in student financial aid was available in the United States, and 75 percent of it came through federally sponsored aid programs. Even when adjusted for inflation, this figure is approaching three times the amount available 25 years ago.

Over the period from 1984-85 to 1995-96, the largest increases in federal Pell Grant funding were in public higher education. In 1995-96, students attending colleges in the SREB states received Pell Grants totaling $1.8 billion — an increase of 119 percent since 1984-85 compared to a national increase of 80 percent. At the same time, the number of students getting Pell Grants grew 50 percent in the SREB region and 26 percent nationally.

The "buying power" of a Pell Grant declined significantly over the past 20 years. In 1975-76 the maximum Pell Grant, available to only the neediest students, covered 72 percent of the cost of attending a public university or 31 percent of the cost of attending a private university. By 1995-96, the maximum would have paid 31 percent of costs at public universities and 10 percent of costs at private colleges.

In 1994-95, students in the SREB states received $203.8 million through the federal College Work/Study Program, $190.3 million through the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, and $217.1 million through the Perkins Loan Program. Guaranteed Student Loan Programs supplied over $3.1 billion to students in the SREB region.

In 1994-95, $541.5 million in state scholarships and grants were available to students in the SREB states; $2.8 billion was available nationwide. Over the previous 10 years, state student aid in the SREB region grew faster than the national average.

Table 53

Trend in Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time Undergraduate Students

	Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities			
	In-State Students		Out-of-State Students	
	1995-96	Percent Increase 1993-94 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Increase 1993-94 to 1995-96
United States Median	$2,523	12.9	$7,000	13.2
SREB States Median	1,958	10.6	6,161	12.2
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	77.6		88.0	
Alabama	2,024	13.3	3,851	22.2
Arkansas	1,970	15.9	3,826	9.6
Florida	1,798	2.3	6,700	0.6
Georgia	1,884	8.9	5,094	13.4
Kentucky	1,970	12.6	5,330	12.2
Louisiana	2,017	1.8	4,609	16.7
Maryland	3,260	13.4	6,660	18.4
Mississippi	2,385	3.3	4,933	9.8
North Carolina	1,618	17.0	8,432	13.4
Oklahoma	1,666	10.8	3,871	5.5
South Carolina	3,060	3.7	6,446	9.3
Tennessee	1,932	9.2	6,062	9.2
Texas	1,790	16.7	7,549	34.5
Virginia	4,022	6.6	9,086	6.3
West Virginia	2,050	8.6	4,780	12.0

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; SREB analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics Data Base

Table 54

Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time Undergraduates at Public Colleges and Universities

	1995-96							
	SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[1]							
	Four-Year							
	I		II		III		IV	
	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State
United States Median	$3,056	$8,757	$2,998	$8,346	$2,061	$7,166	$2,760	$6,750
SREB Median	2,193	6,980	2,463	7,531	1,917	6,683	1,932	6,161
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	71.8	79.7	82.1	90.2	93.0	93.3	70.0	91.3
Alabama	2,312	6,337	2,604	4,914	2,256	3,799	2,016	4,502
Arkansas	2,190	5,382	—	—	2,010	3,824	—	—
Florida	1,798	6,700	1,824	6,727	1,757	6,660	1,806	6,708
Georgia	2,559	6,846	2,353	7,531	1,965	5,175	1,884	5,094
Kentucky	2,594	7,114	2,470	6,990	1,910	5,270	2,000	5,360
Louisiana	2,663	5,963	2,140	5,336	2,018	4,599	2,067	4,238
Maryland	3,794	9,738	3,852	8,680	—	—	3,166	6,551
Mississippi	2,591	5,411	2,507	5,327	2,380	4,974	—	—
North Carolina	1,686	9,802	1,868	9,824	1,604	8,446	1,664	8,506
Oklahoma	2,234	5,924	—	—	1,731	3,936	1,613	3,818
South Carolina	3,280	8,324	3,112	8,316	3,716	6,672	3,060	6,120
Tennessee	2,164	6,294	2,094	6,224	1,878	6,008	1,928	6,058
Texas	1,967	7,727	2,004	7,764	1,892	7,652	1,701	7,461
Virginia	4,351	12,373	4,149	11,619	4,014	8,294	3,114	7,265
West Virginia	2,244	6,351	—	—	2,004	6,134	—	—

"—" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

NOTES: The medians for the United States and SREB States are the middle values of all institutions of each type. The amounts shown for each state are the medians (middle values) of the institutions of each type in each state.

Table 54 (cont.)

1995-96								
SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities								
Four-Year				Two-Year				
V		VI		VII		VIII		
In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	
$2,445	$6,119	$2,488	$6,580	$1,267	$3,887	$840	$1,632	United States Median
1,900	5,008	1,925	4,978	1,000	3,497	786	1,599	SREB Median
77.7	81.8	77.4	75.6	78.9	90.0	93.6	98.0	SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
1,959	3,496	1,575	3,105	1,260	2,385	1,103	2,070	Alabama
1,952	3,773	1,786	3,898	897	1,920	na	na	Arkansas
—	—	—	—	1,073	3,990	na	na	Florida
1,827	5,037	1,719	4,929	1,128	3,510	816	1,583	Georgia
1,980	5,340	1,860	5,130	980	2,940	na	na	Kentucky
1,930	4,609	—	—	1,060	2,256	420	840	Louisiana
2,802	6,750	5,435	8,735	1,886	4,969	—	—	Maryland
2,342	4,890	2,261	4,763	970	2,070	—	—	Mississippi
1,330	7,971	1,410	7,450	557	4,515	—	—	North Carolina
1,666	3,871	1,618	3,823	1,135	2,935	na	na	Oklahoma
3,010	6,020	2,689	6,446	1,000	1,702	—	—	South Carolina
1,958	6,088	—	—	1,030	3,956	412	na	Tennessee
1,690	7,450	1,790	7,550	715	2,000	—	—	Texas
4,370	9,842	3,390	7,986	1,429	4,710	—	—	Virginia
—	—	2,005	4,672	1,301	3,761	na	na	West Virginia

"na" indicates data not available

SOURCES: SREB State Data Exchange; SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data set of institutional characteristics.

Table 55

Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for Full-Time In-State Undergraduates at Public Colleges and Universities as a Percent of Median Household Income

	SREB Categories of Colleges and Universities[1] 1995-96								
		Four-Year						Two-Year	
	All Four Year	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
United States Median	7.4	9.0	8.8	6.0	8.1	7.2	7.3	3.7	2.5
SREB Median	6.7	7.5	8.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	3.4	2.7
Alabama	7.8	8.9	10.0	8.7	7.8	7.5	6.1	4.8	4.2
Arkansas	7.6	8.5	—	7.8	—	7.6	6.9	3.5	na
Florida	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.1	—	—	3.6	na
Georgia	5.5	7.5	6.9	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.0	3.3	2.4
Kentucky	6.6	8.7	8.3	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.2	3.3	na
Louisiana	7.2	9.5	7.7	7.2	7.4	6.9	—	3.8	1.5
Maryland	7.9	9.2	9.4	—	7.7	6.8	13.2	4.6	—
Mississippi	9.0	9.8	9.4	9.0	—	8.8	8.5	3.7	—
North Carolina	5.1	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.2	4.4	1.7	—
Oklahoma	6.3	8.5	—	6.6	6.1	6.3	6.1	4.3	na
South Carolina	10.5	11.3	10.7	12.8	10.5	10.4	9.2	3.4	—
Tennessee	6.7	7.5	7.2	6.5	6.6	6.7	—	3.5	1.4
Texas	5.6	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.6	2.2	—
Virginia	11.1	12.0	11.5	11.1	8.6	12.1	9.4	3.9	—
West Virginia	8.2	9.0	—	8.1	—	—	8.1	5.2	na

"—" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"na" indicates data not available.

[1] See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

NOTES: The medians for the United States and SREB States are the middle values of all institutions of each type. The amounts for each state are the medians (middle values) of the institutions of each type in each state. Institutional type is determined by the highest level of degree conferred. The state and United States median household income is the middle value of all households. The SREB states' median household income figure is the middle SREB state.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange. SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data set of institutional characteristics. U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Money Income in the U.S.: 1995." *Current Population Reports*. P60-193 (1996).

Table 56

Percent Distribution of Student Financial Aid

1995-96[1]

	Federal Student Financial Aid					State and Local Government Student Financial Aid	Privately Funded Student Financial Aid	Institutionally Funded Student Financial Aid
		Campus-Based						
	Pell Grants	Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants	College Work/Study Program	Perkins Loans	Guaranteed Student Loans			
United States	13.5	1.9	1.9	2.4	53.9	7.1	2.4	16.8
SREB States	16.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	56.6	4.9	2.7	13.9
Alabama	20.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	54.4	2.6	2.2	13.8
Arkansas	24.8	2.0	3.2	3.0	43.1	4.4	3.4	15.9
Florida	16.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	59.7	6.5	1.9	10.4
Georgia	12.8	1.4	1.5	1.4	55.5	12.2	2.7	12.4
Kentucky	18.8	1.7	3.2	2.5	51.0	5.3	2.2	15.0
Louisiana	18.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	58.4	1.9	1.2	15.6
Maryland	12.2	1.7	1.8	2.3	51.4	5.6	2.0	22.7
Mississippi	22.5	2.2	2.8	2.4	54.5	0.4	2.2	12.9
North Carolina	15.3	2.2	2.0	3.1	47.7	6.3	4.6	18.5
Oklahoma	17.9	1.5	1.7	2.7	58.9	3.5	2.7	10.9
South Carolina	14.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	60.8	3.7	2.8	12.4
Tennessee	14.1	1.9	1.6	2.3	57.0	2.7	2.2	18.0
Texas	17.6	1.7	1.9	1.4	60.5	1.6	4.0	11.1
Virginia	10.6	1.5	1.5	1.9	58.3	8.5	2.6	14.9
West Virginia	17.2	2.3	2.4	3.3	52.1	6.4	2.1	14.0

[1] Because of rounding, these figures do not add to 100 percent. The institutionally funded student financial aid is estimated based upon 1993-94 data.

SOURCE: Thomas G. Mortenson, "Federal, State, Private and Institutional Financial Aid by State, 1994-95," *Postsecondary Opportunity*, Number 54 (Iowa City, IA) (1996).

TABLE 57

Federal Pell Grants[1]

	Amounts							
	Total		Public		Private		Proprietary	
	Amount 1995-96 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1995-96	Amount 1995-96 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1995-96	Amount 1995-96 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1995-96	Amount 1995-96 (000s)	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1995-96
United States	$5,477,018	80.1	$3,762,034	120.2	$1,027,409	47.0	$687,575	8.5
SREB States	1,793,771	119.3	1,368,817	172.3	228,638	52.2	196,316	18.9
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	32.8		36.4		22.3		28.6	
Alabama	101,513	72.3	83,691	115.4	12,752	17.0	5,070	-44.6
Arkansas	54,174	63.7	44,636	117.2	7,467	70.4	2,071	-74.6
Florida	266,057	154.0	186,980	259.7	30,802	43.5	48,275	54.3
Georgia	125,326	157.3	87,936	240.8	22,446	87.6	14,945	36.7
Kentucky	89,946	66.5	67,448	130.4	12,764	39.3	9,734	-37.6
Louisiana	124,436	123.6	102,887	171.2	10,207	92.3	11,342	-8.5
Maryland	71,755	89.4	56,210	96.6	7,501	94.2	8,044	48.1
Mississippi	78,914	82.3	68,593	91.1	7,157	41.4	3,164	36.5
North Carolina	113,617	96.6	87,528	142.7	22,804	45.0	3,286	-45.2
Oklahoma	89,110	152.8	73,330	195.7	8,362	44.0	7,418	59.9
South Carolina	69,547	84.5	50,263	129.6	14,278	51.5	5,005	-21.5
Tennessee	94,810	51.7	67,863	115.5	18,947	13.7	8,000	-44.2
Texas	365,414	223.7	286,835	293.6	33,001	85.7	45,578	105.1
Virginia	106,595	105.6	73,523	130.3	14,073	52.8	18,998	77.2
West Virginia	42,556	80.2	31,094	112.4	6,076	74.0	5,386	-1.7

[1] Pell Grants were known as Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) until 1980. Pell grant program is the largest need-based student grant program in the country.

TABLE 57 (cont.)

Recipients								
Total		Public		Private		Proprietary		
1995-96	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1995-96	1995-96	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1995-96	
3,782,745	25.6	2,622,353	42.9	665,340	11.2	495,052	-14.3	United States
1,254,442	50.4	963,316	69.7	149,076	24.6	142,050	-3.2	SREB States
33.2		36.7		22.4		28.7		SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
73,102	13.0	61,391	25.7	7,755	-5.9	3,956	-48.1	Alabama
36,018	14.3	29,683	38.8	4,872	39.7	1,463	-77.9	Arkansas
185,283	70.7	131,218	104.8	20,548	15.1	33,517	26.0	Florida
97,897	96.3	72,812	142.8	14,697	47.2	10,388	5.0	Georgia
60,571	6.6	45,052	23.4	8,154	13.6	7,365	-44.0	Kentucky
79,979	42.2	65,697	61.3	6,530	55.6	7,752	-31.4	Louisiana
54,128	41.2	42,426	40.9	5,445	75.2	6,257	22.5	Maryland
50,370	20.7	43,539	20.8	4,576	24.4	2,255	12.6	Mississippi
79,905	40.2	62,780	61.5	14,619	18.5	2,506	-56.6	North Carolina
61,486	70.2	50,319	86.5	5,557	21.6	5,610	22.8	Oklahoma
50,641	33.5	37,894	54.7	8,834	20.4	3,913	-36.0	South Carolina
65,127	9.3	46,593	36.3	12,330	-6.0	6,204	-49.5	Tennessee
256,081	106.4	201,484	125.9	21,893	55.0	32,704	57.4	Texas
75,957	54.1	51,953	64.0	9,460	26.6	14,544	43.6	Virginia
27,897	25.0	20,475	40.7	3,806	27.8	3,616	-24.4	West Virginia

SOURCES: Office of Postsecondary Education, U. S. Department of Education, "Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report, Summary Statistics: 1984-85" (1985) and "1995-96" (1996).

TABLE 58

Federal Campus-Based Student Financial Aid

	Amounts					
	College Work/ Study Program		Perkins Loans[1]		Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants	
	1994-95 (000s)	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1994-95	1994-95 (000s)	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1994-95	1994-95 (000s)	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1994-95
United States	$757,276	15.3	$970,957	7.6	$755,024	62.0
SREB States	203,760	10.3	217,141	4.6	190,292	60.9
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	26.9		22.4		25.2	
Alabama	11,125	-7.3	10,431	0.4	9,837	39.0
Arkansas	7,108	-5.9	6,556	1.0	4,473	54.1
Florida	21,643	14.1	22,151	3.8	26,338	94.8
Georgia	14,034	25.5	13,014	-2.7	13,839	77.6
Kentucky	15,446	17.2	11,971	-0.5	8,353	74.3
Louisiana	11,239	-3.9	12,926	20.9	9,109	62.0
Maryland	10,316	7.8	13,696	6.0	10,219	42.3
Mississippi	9,881	34.3	8,427	-13.0	7,931	37.3
North Carolina	14,621	1.2	23,118	7.9	16,486	45.6
Oklahoma	9,110	11.0	13,929	18.3	8,060	62.1
South Carolina	9,033	9.8	8,854	-2.1	8,575	57.0
Tennessee	11,514	2.3	16,089	-5.1	13,103	65.6
Texas	37,890	16.7	29,247	5.4	33,900	56.4
Virginia	14,950	15.7	18,605	10.3	14,396	62.6
West Virginia	5,850	4.0	8,127	19.1	5,675	65.9

[1] Perkins Loans were known as National Direct Student Loans (NDSL) until 1987

TABLE 58 (cont.)

Recipients						
College Work/ Study Program		Perkins Loans[1]		Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants		
Number 1994-95	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1994-95	Number 1994-95	Percent Change 1989-90 to 1994-95	Number 1994-95	Percent Increase 1989-90 to 1994-95	
700,805	3.6	663,347	15.7	1,056,560	45.2	United States
189,531	-5.4	135,077	13.7	292,543	48.0	SREB States
27.0		20.4		27.7		SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.
9,892	-23.0	6,194	22.2	13,804	20.7	Alabama
7,011	-29.1	4,026	-7.3	8,322	-2.7	Arkansas
17,863	-10.4	16,677	6.4	43,536	121.1	Florida
13,746	15.7	8,185	3.9	19,273	50.0	Georgia
11,621	0.1	8,296	-11.6	14,708	51.4	Kentucky
10,625	-14.2	7,193	27.7	12,556	2.5	Louisiana
8,921	2.7	8,233	19.1	17,467	58.0	Maryland
10,178	4.4	5,234	2.0	11,060	7.7	Mississippi
18,016	-3.3	13,132	30.9	22,657	43.8	North Carolina
8,512	-11.1	8,467	11.7	12,805	18.6	Oklahoma
9,545	3.3	5,690	7.0	14,315	44.8	South Carolina
11,563	-21.7	9,491	18.2	17,511	27.9	Tennessee
31,144	5.7	17,461	23.6	56,614	63.4	Texas
14,442	3.1	11,188	24.5	20,987	69.3	Virginia
6,452	-15.1	5,610	4.1	6,928	48.9	West Virginia

SOURCES: Division of Analysis and Forecasting, Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, "Distribution of Awards in the Campus-Based Programs for 1989-90" (1990) and "1994-95" (1996).

TABLE 59

Guaranteed Student Loans[1]

	Amounts					
	Stafford Loans		Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS)		Supplemental Loans to Students (SLS)	
	Amount 1992-93 (000s)	Percent Increase 1987-88 to 1992-93	Amount 1992-93 (000s)	Percent Increase 1987-88 to 1992-93	Amount 1992-93 (000s)	Percent Increase 1987-88 to 1992-93
United States	$12,471,488	34.7	$1,312,467	142.7	$3,060,172	51.6
SREB States	2,509,916	81.2	219,961	114.6	395,510	86.0
Alabama	80,479	46.1	5,393	73.0	5,052	92.2
Arkansas	79,434	83.7	4,076	6.1	7,605	171.7
Florida	302,571	74.5	28,631	574.8	71,097	379.0
Georgia	195,235	219.6	16,860	185.3	27,962	653.1
Kentucky	128,694	135.5	6,195	187.6	12,542	486.6
Louisiana	103,239	97.7	5,716	171.1	10,979	326.0
Maryland	130,485	40.9	20,502	183.1	27,595	122.7
Mississippi	110,015	130.3	5,843	48.4	10,162	136.9
North Carolina	108,244	103.8	7,031	5.0	13,050	115.8
Oklahoma	144,900	137.6	12,323	75.0	26,597	62.9
South Carolina	88,697	164.1	9,874	325.1	8,078	—
Tennessee	148,816	82.8	11,021	169.1	18,229	123.4
Texas	558,297	62.9	56,503	279.5	84,910	311.4
Virginia	196,338	116.7	33,105	648.3	33,791	1,402.5
West Virginia	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

"—" indicates not applicable. The state did not join the program until 1989-90.

"NA" The Higher Education Assistance Foundation (HEAF) became the designated guarantor of Stafford Loans for West Virginia in 1987-88. HEAF is a multi-state guarantor of student loans. Data are not available for individual states served by this guarantor.

[1] Effective July 1, 1988, Guaranteed Student Loans were renamed Stafford Loans. PLUS Loan and SLS continue to exist as separate programs. These three programs use private loan capital supplied primarily by commercial lenders but also by other lenders including state agencies. These loans are guaranteed by the individual state or private nonprofit guaranty agencies and reinsured by the federal government.

TABLE 59 (cont.)

Recipients						
Stafford Loans		Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students (PLUS)		Supplemental Loans to Students (SLS)		
Number 1992-93	Percent Increase 1987-88 to 1992-93	Number 1992-93	Percent Change 1987-88 to 1992-93	Number 1992-93	Percent Increase 1987-88 to 1992-93	
4,072,399	12.5	343,830	93.4	807,716	217.3	United States
864,949	55.0	60,090	83.2	130,246	445.2	SREB States
27,301	20.4	1,430	44.9	1,533	318.9	Alabama
30,040	61.3	1,232	-6.2	2,248	317.8	Arkansas
108,127	70.8	7,097	446.8	23,899	573.0	Florida
63,397	159.6	4,504	146.0	9,032	1,030.4	Georgia
50,174	104.8	1,917	136.4	4,329	709.2	Kentucky
36,453	62.3	1,719	120.1	3,892	3,375.0	Louisiana
41,631	21.2	4,921	105.6	7,952	293.9	Maryland
39,923	99.9	2,125	75.3	3,607	232.4	Mississippi
40,531	72.5	2,015	-5.7	4,478	268.0	North Carolina
54,796	93.7	3,891	55.4	10,543	1,326.7	Oklahoma
31,188	172.3	2,873	263.2	2,681	—	South Carolina
57,216	70.0	3,394	141.7	6,588	169.1	Tennessee
204,019	47.8	17,435	249.6	31,980	357.1	Texas
70,093	100.9	9,783	567.3	12,127	1,434.8	Virginia
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	West Virginia

SOURCES: National Council of Higher Education Loan Programs, Inc., *1990 Guaranty Agency Survey* (1990) (New York: New York Higher Education Services Corporation); Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education, "Updated Tables and Graphs for the FY 1991", and the *FY 1992 Loan Programs Data Book*.

TABLE 60

State Scholarship and Grant Funds

	Need-Based				Non Need-Based			
	Undergraduate		Graduate		Undergraduate		Graduate	
	Dollars 1994-95 (000s)	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1994-95	Dollars 1994-95 (000s)	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1994-95	Dollars 1994-95 (000s)	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1994-95	Dollars 1994-95 (000s)	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1994-95
United States	$2,327,577	101.8	$28,121	61.0	$360,856	204.9	$35,936	304.4
SREB States	263,381	145.5	8,833	105.4	251,032	306.5	18,318	809.5
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	11.3		31.4		69.6		51.0	
Alabama	2,281	1.7	42	133.3	6,806	71.0	2,978	4,553.1
Arkansas	8,907	134.9	11	NA	740	271.9	156	NA
Florida	36,824	163.7	na	-100.0	61,886	342.6	743	146.0
Georgia	5,147	27.4	na	na	111,410	966.9	na	-100.0
Kentucky	25,517	209.6	na	na	na	na	na	na
Louisiana	6,429	232.9	na	na	6,650	429.5	12	-87.4
Maryland	24,571	233.8	262	-34.3	7,064	395.7	230	489.7
Mississippi	1,248	-3.8	na	NA	58	-94.6	48	-81.7
North Carolina	13,774	208.2	2,900	181.8	28,940	59.4	770	NA
Oklahoma	13,325	105.4	1,636	54.9	2,986	3,935.1	255	1,316.7
South Carolina	17,297	26.0	na	na	na	na	na	na
Tennessee	18,313	123.1	na	na	833	NA	na	na
Texas	29,102	30.6	2,436	35.5	na	na	na	na
Virginia	53,885	1,131.9	1,546	NA	17,339	55.2	10,352	1,310.4
West Virginia	6,761	39.4	na	na	6,320	NA	2,774	NA

"na" indicates none reported

"NA" indicates none reported in 1984-85

NOTE: Beginning with the 1994-95 report by the National Association of State Student Grant and Aid programs, the information on all types of need-based and non need-based state student aid programs became much less complete. Therefore, unless more complete information again becomes available, there is no comparability between a 1994-95 grand total of state student financial aid and the totals of previous years.

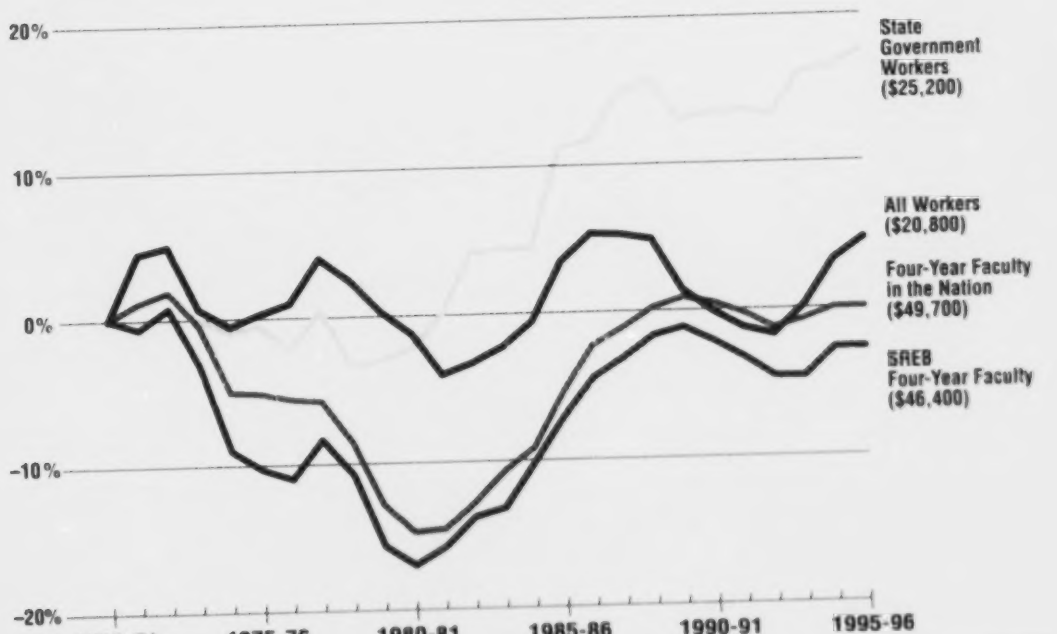
SOURCES: Kenneth R. Reeher and Jerry S. Davis, *15th Annual Survey Report, 1984-85 Academic Year* (1985) (Harrisburg, PA: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs) and *26th Annual Survey Report, 1994-95 Academic Year* (1995) (New York State Higher Education Services Corporation, National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs)

Faculty Salaries

Compared to other workers, faculty in public four-year colleges in the SREB region have not fared well during the past 25 years. Since 1970-71 their salaries declined 3 percent when adjusted for inflation, even though the national average salary remained unchanged when adjusted for inflation. In contrast, inflation-adjusted median family income (like the "all workers" average) is 5 percent higher; state government workers' incomes rose 18 percent.

College faculty earnings are relatively high compared to median household incomes — more so in the SREB region than nationally. But the average inflation-adjusted salaries of full-time teaching faculty in public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region now stands $3,786 below the national average. This average is 92.6 percent of the U.S. average and

Changes in Annual Salaries (adjusted for inflation)



SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange, National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census

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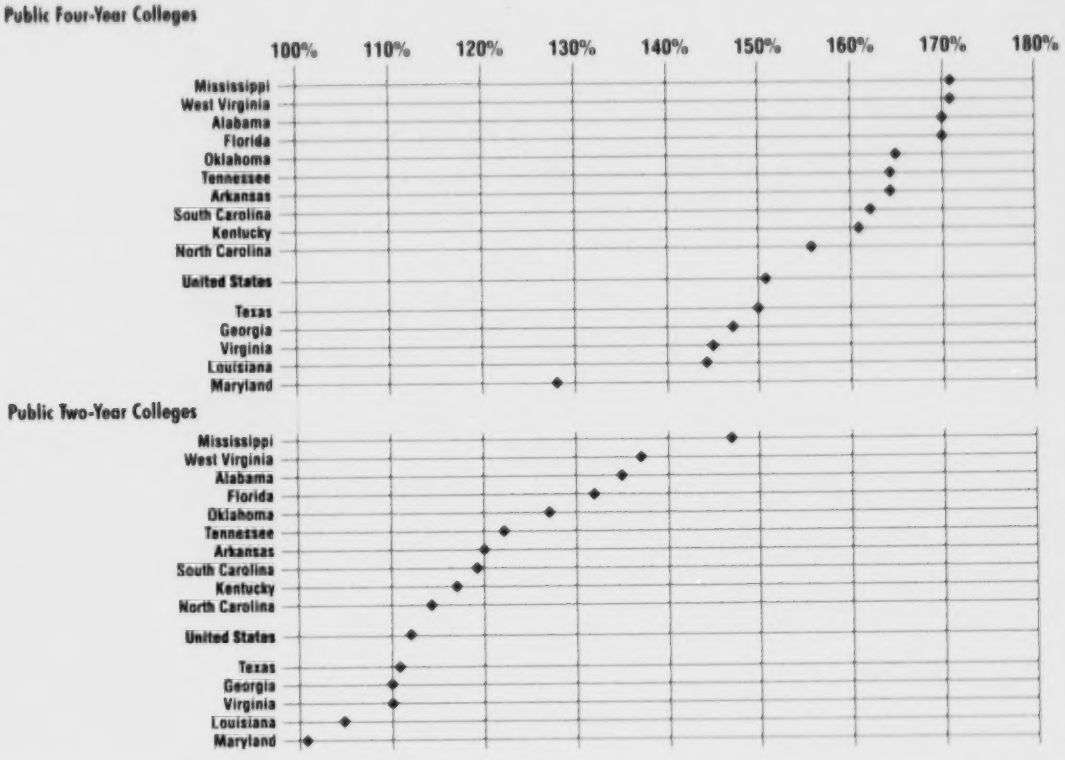
has only been lower in eight of the past 26 years. During the past five years, inflation-adjusted salaries of full-time teaching faculty in public four-year colleges and universities dropped 0.4 percent nationally and 1 percent in the SREB region. Only Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee had faculty salaries that rose more than inflation.

Faculty Salaries as a Percent of Median Household Income, 1995-96



SOURCES: SREB State Data Exchange; U.S. Bureau of the Census

Inflation-adjusted salaries in comprehensive public two-year colleges went down 2 percent nationally and 1 percent in the SREB region. In Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma and West Virginia, two-year college salaries increased more than inflation. The average annual salary for two-year college faculty in the SREB region now stands $5,353 below the national average.

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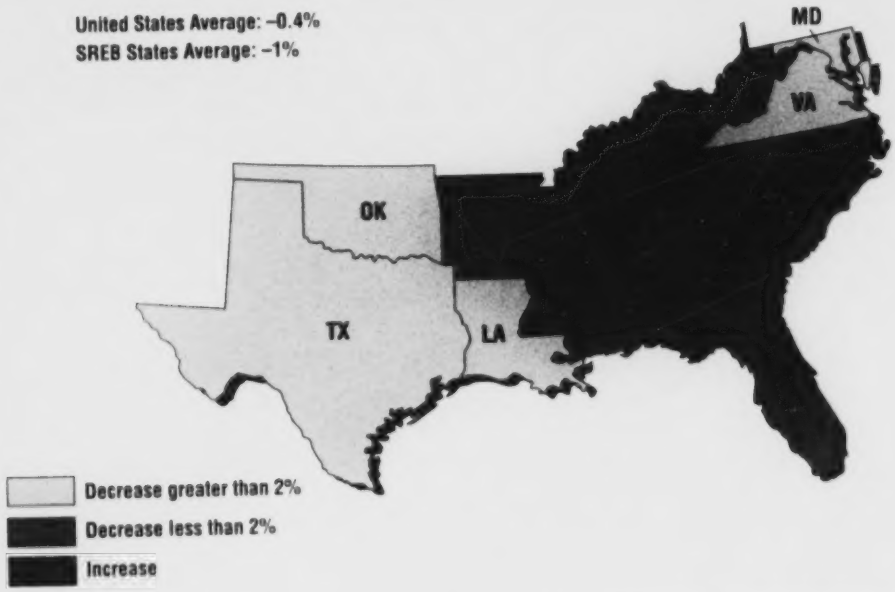
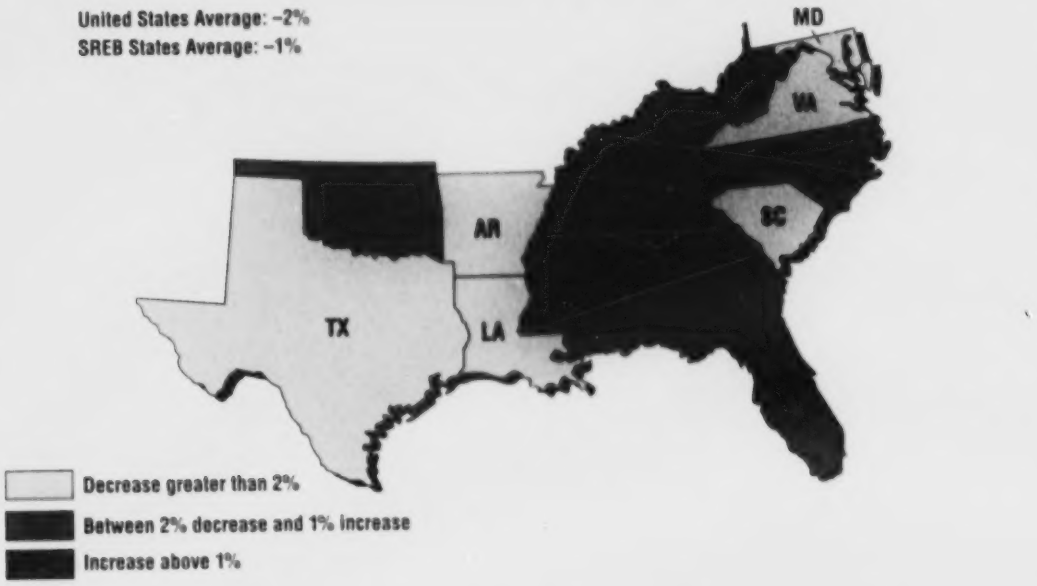
Inflation-Adjusted Change in Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities, 1990-91 to 1995-96



SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In 1995-96, average salaries for assistant professors and instructors (faculty who are generally younger and less experienced) in the SREB states are closer to the national average than salaries of professors and associate professors (faculty who are generally older and more experienced). In the SREB region, average salaries for business and management faculty are highest, followed by those for faculty in the sciences and technologies, social and behavioral sciences, education, nursing and the humanities, in that order. Over the previous two years, in every discipline except nursing, averages for the SREB region lost ground to the national averages.

Inflation-Adjusted Change in Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Public Two-Year Colleges, 1990-91 to 1995-96



SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors; U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

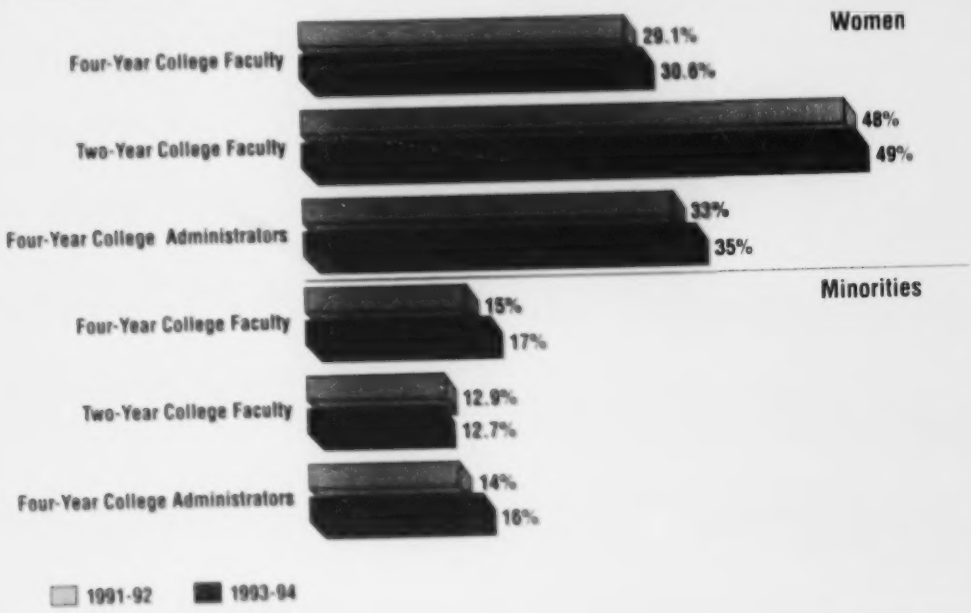
Administrative Salaries in Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

Between 1993-94 and 1995-96, average salaries for administrators at public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB region gained ground on the national averages. In the case of single-campus chancellors and presidents in the SREB region, average salaries rose 12 percent to $130,692 ($1,785 above the national average). For administrators such as chief academic and chief business officers, the SREB region averages rose 9 percent, while the national averages rose 7 percent. For academic deans, the regional averages rose 11 percent compared to 9 percent nationwide. Student services administrators in the SREB region averaged a 9 percent salary increase compared to 7 percent nationally.

Faculty and Administrator Profile

By 1993-94, there were over 121,900 full-time faculty in public colleges and universities in the SREB states — 72 percent of them were at four-year institutions. There were almost 19,500 full-time administrators in public four-year colleges and universities in the SREB states. There are proportionately more women among public four-year college and university full-time faculty, public two-year college faculty, and public four-year college faculty administrators than in 1991-92. Women now account for about one-third of four-year college faculty and administrators. Minorities make up a larger portion of four-year college faculty and administrators, but not of public two-year college faculty.

Women and Minorities[1] as a Percent of Full-Time Staff Public Colleges and Universities, SREB States



[1] Black, Hispanic, Asian and Native American faculty

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics

TABLE 61

Average Salaries and Salary Rankings of Full-Time Instructional Faculty at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	All Ranks Average Salary 1995-96	Percent Change		Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change[2]		Salary Ranking		
		1990-91 to 1995-96	1994-95 to 1995-96	1990-91 to 1995-96	1994-95 to 1995-96	1990-91	1994-95	1995-96
United States	$51,504	15.1	2.9	-0.4	-0.1			
SREB States	47,718	14.3	2.9	-1.1	0.0			
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	92.6							
Alabama	44,298	12.6	-0.4	0.7	-3.3	10	10	11
Arkansas	42,309	17.9	3.0	1.9	0.1	14	13	14
Florida	50,489	15.4	3.3	-0.6	0.4	4	4	3
Georgia	50,060	18.7	5.8	-0.1	2.8	6	6	4
Kentucky	47,871	19.0	3.4	2.5	0.4	9	8	7
Louisiana	40,366	8.7	1.4	-4.6	-1.4	12	15	15
Maryland	52,525	11.6	5.0	-5.4	2.0	2	2	2
Mississippi	45,359	28.3	2.4	11.5	-0.5	15	11	10
North Carolina	49,942	13.9	1.9	-0.5	-1.0	3	3	5
Oklahoma	43,416	11.6	2.3	-2.9	-0.6	11	12	12
South Carolina	47,036	15.3	4.2	-1.5	1.2	8	9	9
Tennessee	47,638	16.1	-0.8	4.1	-3.6	7	5	8
Texas	47,947	13.4	3.2	-2.2	0.3	5	7	6
Virginia	52,658	9.6	3.7	-5.8	0.7	1	1	1
West Virginia	42,496	18.0	6.1	-1.0	3.1	13	14	13

[1] SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on Page 157.

[2] 1995-96 academic year base.

SOURCES: SREB State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors, unpublished data.

TABLE 62

Full-Time Faculty by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	Number, 1993-94			Percent of Total				Percent of Black Faculty at PBI or HBI[3]	
				Women		Minorities[2]			
	Total	Women	Minorities[2]	1991-92	1993-94	1991-92	1993-94	1991-92	1993-94
United States	269,805	80,813	41,036	28.5	30.0	13.2	15.2	40.0	38.2
SREB States	87,709	26,872	14,567	29.1	30.6	14.9	16.6	62.4	60.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	32.5	33.3	32.0						
Alabama	6,446	2,016	951	29.4	31.3	13.6	14.8	63.0	60.0
Arkansas	2,823	952	378	31.6	33.7	12.1	13.4	55.6	56.8
Florida	8,541	2,389	1,494	26.4	28.0	15.0	17.5	44.0	47.7
Georgia	6,314	2,072	1,006	31.8	32.8	13.7	15.9	49.2	45.4
Kentucky	5,210	1,603	573	29.3	30.8	8.6	11.0	19.9	16.2
Louisiana	4,199	1,659	1,076	35.0	39.5	20.9	25.6	79.6	86.6
Maryland	4,480	1,399	1,117	29.7	31.2	21.5	24.9	69.4	70.0
Mississippi	2,780	877	642	30.0	31.5	21.3	23.1	83.4	83.1
North Carolina	8,238	2,432	1,473	28.4	29.5	16.1	17.9	72.0	72.2
Oklahoma	3,476	1,003	478	28.9	28.9	12.2	13.8	45.8	44.8
South Carolina	4,152	1,254	502	29.7	30.2	12.8	12.1	54.2	50.2
Tennessee	5,369	1,728	730	30.2	32.2	12.8	13.6	40.0	37.2
Texas	13,798	4,076	2,439	27.9	29.5	16.2	17.7	72.1	65.9
Virginia	8,772	2,420	1,402	24.9	27.6	13.6	16.0	57.4	53.0
West Virginia	3,111	992	306	31.3	31.9	9.4	9.8	32.4	35.1

[1] Includes instruction, research and public service faculty. SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on Page 157.

[2] "Minorities" refers to blacks, Hispanics, Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans and Alaskan Natives.

[3] "PBI" refers to predominantly black institutions. "HBI" refers to "Historically Black" institutions. "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of the total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data on higher education staff.

TABLE 63

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Rank at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	1995-96					Additional Benefits as a Percent of Salary[2]
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks	
United States	$65,084	$48,816	$40,525	$29,943	$51,504	24.8
SREB States	61,455	46,324	38,904	29,350	47,718	23.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	94.4	94.9	96.0	98.0	92.6	
Alabama	57,522	44,143	36,790	28,427	44,298	22.7
Arkansas	54,578	43,197	37,148	27,491	42,309	21.8
Florida	63,253	46,827	41,245	31,897	50,489	29.0
Georgia	63,879	48,267	40,372	34,533	50,060	—
Kentucky	59,770	46,525	38,329	29,847	47,871	23.1
Louisiana	53,117	41,384	35,170	26,212	40,366	20.5
Maryland	69,623	50,594	42,631	33,579	52,525	22.6
Mississippi	56,626	45,723	39,203	29,327	45,359	21.2
North Carolina	65,243	48,278	41,281	35,310	49,942	21.0
Oklahoma	55,549	43,092	37,369	29,128	43,416	24.0
South Carolina	59,502	45,633	38,062	27,779	47,036	26.8
Tennessee	59,434	46,327	37,946	27,725	47,638	21.6
Texas	63,147	45,609	38,891	29,146	47,947	23.0
Virginia	67,322	49,660	40,744	30,445	52,658	22.7
West Virginia	51,888	41,477	35,012	28,883	42,496	22.4

"—" indicates data not available

[1] SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on Page 157. The faculty salary averages by faculty rank for each SREB institutional category are available upon request.

[2] Calculated on the "all ranks" salary average.

TABLE 63 (cont.)

Percent Increase[1] 1990-91 to 1995-96					
Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks	
15.0	14.4	14.2	15.6	15.1	United States
14.7	13.0	13.2	13.8	14.3	SREB States
12.7	11.1	10.4	11.6	12.6	Alabama
18.6	18.0	19.3	16.2	17.9	Arkansas
13.1	15.9	15.4	13.4	15.4	Florida
20.5	20.1	17.0	21.2	18.7	Georgia
20.6	18.0	15.7	19.3	19.0	Kentucky
13.5	8.4	8.1	8.4	8.7	Louisiana
11.1	8.1	9.8	15.8	11.6	Maryland
26.7	27.5	26.8	34.2	28.3	Mississippi
13.1	10.6	13.3	12.2	13.9	North Carolina
14.2	8.1	9.1	5.0	11.6	Oklahoma
14.4	13.7	14.0	13.8	15.3	South Carolina
16.6	15.1	13.2	15.9	16.1	Tennessee
14.2	12.1	12.8	14.2	13.4	Texas
9.4	7.8	8.6	6.3	9.6	Virginia
15.2	13.5	18.9	28.0	18.0	West Virginia

[1] Not adjusted for inflation.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors, unpublished data.

TABLE 64

Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Faculty By Teaching Field at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	United States						
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges						
	All	Percent Change 1993-94 to 1995-96	1995-96				
			SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI
Humanities	$43,274	7.3	$47,903	$42,324	$39,402	$41,400	$37,491	$37,460
Foreign Languages	45,174	7.3	47,351	41,284	42,807	44,031	38,545	40,236
Letters	44,356	7.6	49,035	40,928	41,999	43,738	39,486	39,949
Philosophy and Religion	48,619	5.8	51,014	47,344	46,811	47,493	44,510	44,454
Visual and Performing Arts	44,350	7.3	46,705	42,883	43,107	44,782	39,758	39,859
Social & Behavioral Sciences	50,574	8.4	55,236	49,164	47,103	47,485	42,641	43,290
Area and Ethnic Studies	51,097	5.7	51,251	46,514	52,794	51,090	37,214	46,175
Home Economics	45,964	7.9	48,960	44,827	40,787	38,928	37,572	37,293
Protective Services	44,464	5.0	52,615	43,967	43,849	41,421	41,651	37,712
Psychology	50,813	7.3	57,079	50,127	47,233	47,340	42,454	44,961
Public Administration and Services	62,607	14.0	62,607	—	—	—	—	—
Social Sciences and History	51,133	8.2	56,342	49,580	47,765	48,153	43,107	43,073
Social Work	50,920	17.0	50,920	—	—	—	—	—
Sciences and Technologies	55,995	7.6	61,090	55,225	48,912	50,517	43,796	43,092
Agribusiness and Agriculture Production	53,670	8.1	57,471	50,865	47,774	42,573	42,822	37,537
Agricultural Sciences	52,848	6.9	52,848	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture and Environmental Design	51,563	8.7	52,246	46,897	50,010	58,626	48,011	—
Computer and Information Science	57,496	8.3	66,596	63,180	53,214	52,646	46,675	45,330
Engineering	65,068	7.4	68,055	62,192	55,616	61,586	49,930	44,861
Engineering Related Technologies	46,334	5.7	49,597	47,337	46,233	48,191	41,396	42,037
Life Sciences	53,349	6.9	58,416	50,552	46,675	48,020	43,535	43,002
Mathematics	50,858	7.6	58,541	49,839	45,627	47,269	40,715	41,373
Physical Sciences	55,960	7.8	62,552	54,054	48,471	49,899	44,538	44,286
Business Management and Administrative Services	61,583	9.7	72,827	63,575	56,230	54,863	51,284	42,251
Education	46,513	7.3	50,437	45,942	44,597	45,542	41,269	39,916
Nursing	42,256	7.3	46,787	43,033	40,913	41,650	37,187	37,415
Other	54,602	10.7	64,931	44,380	41,738	44,032	36,747	39,733
Communications	44,974	7.9	49,305	41,380	41,938	44,321	37,706	40,306
Law	90,206	9.6	90,206	—	—	—	—	—
Library and Archival Sciences	43,127	6.5	51,843	45,956	37,503	38,887	30,285	36,333
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	48,546	13.3	49,298	67,641	46,939	47,283	38,367	39,905

"—" indicates 10 or fewer faculty.

SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

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TABLE 64 (cont.)

All	Percent Change 1993-94 to 1995-96	SREB States	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	
		SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges							
		1995-96							
$37,983	6.1		$39,905	$38,281	$36,381	$36,613	$36,752	$36,342	**Humanities**
41,485	5.2		43,793	40,672	38,719	38,459	36,190	38,111	Foreign Languages
40,080	5.6		44,232	40,528	37,787	37,182	37,733	38,469	Letters
45,623	4.8		48,715	46,055	41,768	41,043	42,096	41,812	Philosophy and Religion
41,328	7.1		43,615	42,735	39,806	39,997	38,793	37,621	Visual and Performing Arts
47,166	7.0		52,125	49,595	42,877	41,841	41,293	41,842	**Social & Behavioral Sciences**
50,554	6.0		51,827	53,666	42,449	32,000	45,314	—	Area and Ethnic Studies
43,860	7.3		47,110	47,812	38,966	35,465	36,270	40,098	Home Economics
42,314	5.1		52,027	44,508	42,037	36,941	39,783	35,690	Psychology
46,954	6.3		52,635	50,731	42,995	41,517	41,610	43,343	Protective Services
62,855	11.2		62,855	—	—	—	—	—	Public Administration and Services
47,610	6.7		52,955	49,588	43,548	42,707	41,629	41,844	Social Sciences and History
48,457	16.6		48,457	—	—	—	—	—	Social Work
52,742	6.0		57,262	57,208	45,495	43,689	41,093	42,133	**Sciences and Technologies**
50,554	6.4		54,772	56,098	42,656	42,326	41,752	37,904	Agribusiness and Agriculture Production
50,294	5.7		50,294	—	—	—	—	—	Agricultural Sciences
49,301	6.6		50,421	47,912	42,778	35,000	—	—	Architecture and Environmental Design
55,565	8.6		63,344	66,134	50,130	46,655	43,924	45,555	Computer and Information Science
62,284	6.8		64,205	63,075	53,177	55,543	47,992	45,121	Engineering
44,201	7.0		50,027	46,853	44,278	40,381	39,565	38,604	Engineering Related Technologies
49,651	4.0		54,959	50,752	42,971	42,410	42,133	42,458	Life Sciences
46,591	6.1		53,595	51,256	41,581	40,239	38,022	40,555	Mathematics
52,437	5.7		58,392	55,348	45,445	44,305	42,380	43,296	Physical Sciences
60,022	8.8		71,324	64,934	53,914	51,552	51,486	46,172	**Business Management and Administrative Services**
44,303	7.3		48,240	46,747	42,195	41,294	40,779	38,811	**Education**
40,518	9.0		44,285	45,324	40,028	37,431	37,687	36,963	**Nursing**
54,522	6.2		66,777	47,786	39,591	36,127	35,511	37,219	**Other**
42,832	7.0		47,722	42,567	39,877	38,141	37,268	35,610	Communications
88,834	9.3		88,834	—	—	—	—	—	Law
41,415	2.6		52,038	50,840	36,186	26,162	29,778	39,012	Library and Archival Sciences
51,982	17.6		55,963	79,837	43,625	34,048	40,060	41,942	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies

SOURCES: Office of Institutional Research, Oklahoma State University, and College and University Personnel Association, unpublished data.

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TABLE 65

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Type of Public Four-Year College and University[1]

	All Ranks Average, 1995-96					
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities					
	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI
United States	$57,461	$50,592	$46,965	$47,781	$42,788	$42,156
SREB States	54,662	52,248	43,766	42,250	41,521	40,796
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	95.1	103.3	93.2	88.4	97.0	96.8
Alabama	48,631	47,474	42,439	37,366	38,366	43,664
Arkansas	48,087	—	41,256	—	39,223	36,611
Florida	52,970	49,595	46,514	43,311	—	—
Georgia	54,439	58,794	42,755	43,220	43,685	41,506
Kentucky	55,296	49,991	44,537	39,571	42,523	40,554
Louisiana	46,448	41,634	38,448	36,909	36,148	—
Maryland	59,422	50,781	—	47,956	42,513	48,097
Mississippi	48,854	48,293	40,627	—	39,241	36,892
North Carolina	58,253	46,277	45,843	45,464	44,544	43,377
Oklahoma	48,447	—	44,260	38,728	36,997	34,476
South Carolina	53,366	51,283	41,512	40,905	41,054	40,841
Tennessee	54,512	49,077	43,373	45,372	44,600	—
Texas	54,115	49,188	41,641	39,763	40,213	38,166
Virginia	58,320	53,492	47,533	43,661	42,578	42,959
West Virginia	48,396	—	42,180	—	—	36,887

"—" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

[1] SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

TABLE 65 (cont.)

Percent Change[2] 1993-94 to 1995-96						
SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities						
SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	
8.0	7.7	2.2	8.3	-0.6	6.6	United States
9.6	10.1	7.5	6.6	8.6	12.4	SREB States
6.1	6.3	4.8	-1.1	5.4	11.3	Alabama
6.3	—	1.3	—	5.4	4.4	Arkansas
7.7	8.0	11.5	3.7	—	—	Florida
12.0	12.2	12.0	9.9	9.8	9.5	Georgia
6.0	5.1	8.6	6.0	4.4	8.6	Kentucky
2.9	4.4	0.1	8.8	-0.3	—	Louisiana
10.2	NA	—	8.5	3.7	20.4	Maryland
7.4	9.2	12.4	—	19.4	21.8	Mississippi
8.9	6.4	7.9	8.1	8.8	6.3	North Carolina
6.5	—	6.3	3.9	-0.9	0.5	Oklahoma
12.4	10.1	9.9	NA	8.6	12.4	South Carolina
8.0	5.4	3.8	6.7	6.0	—	Tennessee
5.3	2.3	5.3	4.4	9.1	2.2	Texas
7.1	6.9	7.8	8.4	8.3	7.9	Virginia
10.1	—	7.6	—	—	9.9	West Virginia

"NA" indicates not reported in the earlier year.

[2] Not adjusted for inflation.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors, unpublished data.

TABLE 66

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Type of Public Two-Year College[1]

	All Ranks Average Salary 1995-96		Percent Change 1990-91 to 1995-96		Percent Change 1994-95 to 1995-96	
	Two-Year VII	Two-Year VIII	Two-Year VII	Two-Year VIII	Two-Year VII	Two-Year VIII
United States	$41,499	$38,061	13.4		2.4	0.4
SREB States	36,146	33,118	14.5	3.4	5.0	8.2
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	87.1	87.0				
Alabama	38,286	38,097	17.4	-0.7	0.9	-0.4
Arkansas	30,596	na	12.0	na	2.5	na
Florida	37,792	na	15.6	na	3.6	na
Georgia	37,593	35,409	16.4	6.9	7.1	3.2
Kentucky	33,250	na	16.5	na	3.1	na
Louisiana	32,624	32,730	-5.0	NA	5.4	23.4
Maryland	45,234	—	13.3	—	6.2	—
Mississippi	35,161	—	28.6	—	9.3	—
North Carolina	32,296	—	25.7	—	10.5	—
Oklahoma	35,457	na	15.7	na	9.5	na
South Carolina	32,221	—	11.9	—	5.6	—
Tennessee	34,925	23,930	14.7	NA	-1.6	3.5
Texas	36,654	—	10.9	—	4.8	—
Virginia	38,114	—	9.2	—	3.8	—
West Virginia	34,126	na	19.8	na	6.3	na

"—" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of this type in the state.

"na" indicates data not available.

"NA" indicates not reported in the earlier year.

[1] SREB classifies two-year institutions into two categories. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

TABLE 66 (cont.)

Inflation-Adjusted Percent Change[2]				Salary Ranking						
1990-91 to 1995-96		1994-95 to 1995-96		Two-Year VII			Two-Year VIII			
Two-Year VII	Two-Year VIII	Two-Year VII	Two-Year VIII	1990-91	1994-95	1995-96	1990-91	1994-95	1995-96	
-1.9		-0.5	-2.5							United States
-0.9	-10.6	2.0	5.1							SREB States
1.5	-8.9	-2.0	-3.2	6	2	2	1	1	1	Alabama
-3.1	na	-0.4	na	14	14	15	na	na	na	Arkansas
0.0	na	0.7	na	5	4	4	na	na	na	Florida
0.7	-0.3	4.1	0.3	7	6	5	2	2	2	Georgia
0.8	na	0.1	na	10	10	11	na	3	na	Kentucky
-17.8	NA	2.4	19.9	3	8	12	na	4	3	Louisiana
-2.0	—	3.2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	Maryland
11.3	—	6.2	—	13	14	8	—	—	—	Mississippi
8.8	—	7.3	—	15	15	13	—	—	—	North Carolina
0.1	na	6.4	na	8	6	7	3	na	na	Oklahoma
-3.2	—	2.6	—	12	13	14	—	—	—	South Carolina
-0.7	NA	-4.4	0.6	9	9	9	na	5	4	Tennessee
-4.0	—	1.8	—	4	3	6	—	—	—	Texas
-5.5	—	0.8	—	2	2	3	—	—	—	Virginia
3.6	na	3.3	na	11	12	10	na	na	na	West Virginia

[2] 1995-96 academic year base.

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange, and American Association of University Professors, unpublished data.

TABLE 67

Estimated Average Salaries of Full-Time Administrators at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

United States, 1995-96

	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities							
	All	Percent Change 1993-94 to 1995-96	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI
Executive								
Chief Executive Officer/Single Institution	$128,907	8.6	$170,885	$148,169	$125,578	$116,201	$113,782	$106,013
Administrative and Academic Support	78,187	7.2	101,405	88,245	74,756	69,190	66,979	61,816
Chief Academic Officer	107,828	7.3	141,548	125,877	103,800	97,243	92,089	83,768
Chief Business Officer	96,382	7.8	123,186	111,641	96,619	88,274	84,620	74,422
Chief Planning Officer	80,486	3.3	92,255	79,283	80,327	68,800	80,871	67,374
Chief Budgeting Officer	63,801	7.1	78,519	66,132	59,811	55,678	55,198	56,901
Chief Personnel Officer	64,983	6.2	85,189	71,644	61,491	56,718	55,554	49,348
Chief Information Systems Officer	78,567	8.4	106,040	94,252	74,255	70,004	65,333	59,592
Chief Development Officer	85,547	9.5	111,338	102,211	80,223	76,317	69,334	67,700
Chief Public Relations Officer	66,102	6.2	90,140	82,833	64,190	51,925	48,479	45,884
Director of Library Services	57,896	2.4	69,767	62,425	58,453	54,874	53,544	50,143
Director of Institutional Research	74,868	6.1	103,184	87,084	72,611	66,167	61,612	54,485
Director, Computer Center Operations/Administrative	64,490	4.4	80,052	71,573	64,123	59,094	50,845	48,022
Director, Computer Center Operations/Academic	67,996	6.0	91,210	67,844	57,613	62,405	62,632	45,646
Academic	94,786	8.6	116,315	102,117	86,404	78,753	73,835	65,732
Dean, Architecture	104,954	7.7	106,489	97,937	—	—	—	—
Dean, Agriculture	109,288	9.1	122,694	95,218	—	—	—	—
Dean, Arts and Letters	83,438	4.6	112,022	88,474	84,224	76,314	64,897	70,284
Dean, Arts and Sciences	94,529	7.2	121,486	106,315	89,411	82,489	79,528	67,250
Dean, Business	101,945	7.3	137,594	115,043	94,544	87,591	78,141	70,324
Dean, Communications	96,193	10.0	105,266	—	83,150	68,295	—	—
Dean, Continuing Education	82,018	13.9	95,442	88,884	76,500	72,863	74,213	63,563
Dean, Education	86,750	7.9	112,230	99,639	85,024	76,196	73,163	63,426
Dean, Engineering	124,154	11.1	140,401	119,405	110,716	88,607	88,916	—
Dean, Fine Arts	85,406	4.5	105,332	92,022	82,592	70,740	59,678	54,706
Dean, Graduate Programs	89,473	8.3	110,336	97,505	79,176	76,121	78,282	76,034
Dean, Home Economics	103,736	20.5	103,736	—	—	—	—	—
Dean, Humanities	90,274	13.5	111,511	94,048	82,718	84,064	—	67,778
Dean, Library and Information Sciences	90,556	11.8	101,549	89,785	74,974	69,883	—	—
Dean, Mathematics	69,562	-6.7	—	—	79,001	73,449	—	57,808
Dean, Music	101,527	14.5	104,461	90,524	—	—	—	—
Dean, Sciences	90,918	4.2	123,664	109,233	89,091	75,254	71,853	63,827
Dean, Social Sciences	91,313	9.2	115,645	99,355	93,161	70,449	73,682	60,269
Dean, Social Work	98,709	11.2	111,235	91,735	83,936	68,831	—	—
Dean, Undergraduate Programs	86,107	11.3	99,197	79,717	76,219	—	66,380	—
Student Services	64,855	7.1	80,396	71,076	62,724	62,782	58,377	50,667
Chief Student Services Officer	87,294	7.7	109,664	97,852	84,640	78,150	78,150	69,069
Chief Admissions Officer	57,454	5.3	70,711	59,892	56,516	53,162	53,162	47,213
Registrar	56,823	5.2	70,209	62,236	54,316	54,528	54,528	45,336
Director, Student Financial Aid	54,158	7.1	67,554	57,565	53,790	—	46,131	42,984

"—" indicates three or fewer administrators.

[1] SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157

TABLE 67 (cont.)

SREB States, 1995-96		SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities						
All	Percent Change 1993-94 to 1995-96	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	
								Executive
$130,692	11.7	$174,004	$155,802	$126,205	$116,493	$105,322	$104,224	Chief Executive Officer/Single Institution
								Administrative and Academic Support
75,322	8.5	94,507	93,060	70,964	65,403	63,412	60,520	Chief Academic Officer
108,275	9.6	142,248	134,242	100,890	94,662	89,445	84,843	Chief Business Officer
95,899	10.7	117,787	120,015	93,269	84,033	81,804	74,409	Chief Planning Officer
78,279	0.3	84,254	—	76,013	74,569	—	—	Chief Budgeting Officer
57,725	6.3	69,229	61,338	54,876	49,015	49,443	—	Chief Personnel Officer
59,336	8.0	78,573	72,584	56,463	52,087	45,632	42,450	Chief Information Systems Officer
74,570	7.9	96,733	103,006	70,299	63,604	58,076	55,346	Chief Development Officer
84,642	12.5	107,239	107,518	76,423	74,655	69,898	72,513	Chief Public Relations Officer
61,435	10.5	80,109	91,267	57,853	48,884	47,787	41,493	Director of Library Services
57,491	2.4	69,767	62,622	54,447	54,061	52,444	47,055	Director of Institutional Research
70,640	6.9	93,399	84,687	68,764	62,598	57,290	55,892	Director, Computer Center Operations/ Administrative
50,772	-11.4	65,530	59,132	51,092	44,664	42,355	37,313	Director, Computer Center Operations/ Academic
51,578	-13.9	64,227	—	42,025	43,421	—	—	
								Academic
93,400	11.2	113,954	106,680	83,142	75,057	74,601	64,533	Dean, Architecture
104,486	11.6	105,718	99,559	—	—	—	—	Dean, Agriculture
121,389	32.7	121,389	—	—	—	—	—	Dean, Arts and Letters
75,947	2.0	—	86,415	80,357	76,390	64,591	65,605	Dean, Arts and Sciences
95,331	10.7	115,761	108,285	87,599	77,544	76,643	—	Dean, Business
101,317	6.8	137,795	125,970	92,468	86,509	81,382	67,623	Dean, Communications
95,788	14.3	108,737	—	81,279	—	—	—	Dean, Continuing Education
80,717	20.4	93,540	88,154	67,836	67,196	—	—	Dean, Education
87,072	9.7	111,404	103,134	82,558	75,243	72,922	61,116	Dean, Engineering
123,461	10.9	136,201	125,423	107,914	73,244	—	—	Dean, Fine Arts
85,899	10.7	106,069	—	77,568	70,919	—	—	Dean, Graduate Programs
86,568	11.4	106,126	101,350	76,445	75,106	68,032	—	Dean, Home Economics
102,354	24.2	102,354	—	—	—	—	—	Dean, Humanities
79,798	4.7	—	—	79,798	—	—	—	Dean, Library and Information Sciences
85,472	9.2	96,009	—	72,541	66,793	—	—	Dean, Mathematics
76,282	1.6	—	—	76,282	—	—	—	Dean, Music
102,581	29.4	102,581	—	—	—	—	—	Dean, Sciences
91,319	8.6	131,037	110,773	86,679	70,723	74,739	65,110	Dean, Social Sciences
80,488	4.7	116,739	102,944	—	—	—	62,026	Dean, Social Work
91,447	12.0	103,237	—	—	67,867	—	—	Dean, Undergraduate Programs
81,419	10.5	97,820	74,314	72,122	—	—	—	
								Student Services
61,160	8.7	74,996	68,361	59,273	56,285	52,631	49,738	Chief Student Services Officer
83,391	9.5	104,093	98,473	80,302	74,226	72,662	66,456	Chief Admissions Officer
53,969	7.5	64,803	58,946	52,928	47,402	45,699	47,336	Registrar
54,249	6.7	67,121	58,199	51,526	51,663	47,777	42,491	Director, Student Financial Aid
50,178	9.8	62,556	54,745	49,154	47,164	41,720	42,329	

SOURCE: College and University Personnel Association, unpublished data

TABLE 68

Estimated Distribution of Full-Time Faculty By Teaching Field at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	Percent of Total Faculty, United States, 1995-96						
		SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges					
	All	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI
Humanities	20.6	18.6	21.4	22.3	23.0	22.1	23.4
Foreign Languages	3.8	4.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.4	3.1
Letters	7.1	5.5	7.2	7.9	9.0	9.9	10.4
Philosophy and Religion	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.1	1.5
Visual and Performing Arts	8.2	6.8	9.3	9.7	9.5	8.7	8.4
Social & Behavioral Sciences	18.5	18.1	18.1	20.1	17.9	17.9	19.2
Area and Ethnic Studies	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
Home Economics	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.3
Protective Services	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.6
Psychology	3.8	3.1	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.4
Public Administration and Services	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	—	—
Social Sciences and History	11.7	10.8	12.0	13.0	12.0	11.9	13.6
Social Work	0.4	0.9	—	—	—	—	—
Sciences and Technologies	34.8	42.4	31.6	27.7	27.3	27.2	30.0
Agribusiness and Agriculture Production	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.2
Agricultural Sciences	2.0	4.4	—	—	—	—	—
Architecture and Environmental Design	1.2	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0
Computer and Information Sciences	2.3	1.5	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.3
Engineering	7.4	11.1	8.3	4.0	3.3	2.3	1.4
Engineering Related Technologies	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.6	3.3
Life Sciences	6.4	7.9	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.9
Mathematics	5.8	5.1	5.4	6.0	6.9	7.4	7.7
Physical Sciences	7.7	8.5	7.5	6.9	7.2	6.3	7.2
Business Management and Administrative Services	9.1	6.6	11.6	11.5	10.8	12.4	8.2
Education	9.7	7.4	11.4	10.7	13.0	12.6	10.7
Nursing	2.9	1.7	3.3	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.5
Other	4.4	5.3	2.7	4.2	3.9	3.1	2.9
Communications	2.5	2.2	2.1	3.0	3.1	2.3	1.8
Law	0.9	2.0	—	—	—	—	—
Library and Archival Sciences	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8

— indicates 10 or fewer faculty.

[1] SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

TABLE 68 (cont.)

Percent of Total Faculty, SREB States, 1995-96							
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges						
All	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	
19.5	17.0	19.5	20.7	22.3	22.3	24.2	**Humanities**
3.3	4.1	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.2	3.1	Foreign Languages
7.2	5.4	6.5	8.0	9.5	10.6	11.6	Letters
1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	Philosophy and Religion
7.6	6.0	8.5	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.3	Visual and Performing Arts
17.1	16.2	17.3	18.5	17.4	15.7	18.2	**Social & Behavioral Sciences**
0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	Area and Ethnic Studies
1.6	2.0	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.3	Home Economics
0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	Psychology
3.5	2.7	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.6	3.6	Protective Services
0.2	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	Public Administration and Services
10.7	9.7	11.3	11.4	11.6	10.6	13.5	Social Sciences
0.4	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	Social Work
35.0	44.4	34.0	27.2	24.5	25.8	28.7	**Sciences and Technologies**
1.1	1.7	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	Agribusiness and Agriculture Production
2.6	6.1	—	—	—	—	—	Agricultural Sciences
1.2	2.2	1.4	0.5	—	—	—	Architecture and Environmental Design
2.5	1.7	3.3	2.9	2.7	3.0	3.1	Computer and Information Sciences
7.5	11.7	11.2	3.8	1.8	0.6	1.0	Engineering
0.9	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.2	3.0	Engineering Related Technologies
6.0	7.3	4.2	4.7	5.5	6.0	6.8	Life Sciences
6.0	5.3	5.3	6.2	6.8	8.2	7.7	Mathematics
7.2	8.0	7.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.8	Physical Sciences
10.2	7.2	13.1	12.0	12.0	13.8	10.5	**Business Management and Administrative Services**
11.0	8.5	10.2	13.1	15.4	14.3	9.4	**Education**
3.3	1.5	3.4	4.2	5.2	5.2	7.3	**Nursing**
4.2	5.4	2.3	4.3	3.1	2.8	1.7	**Other**
2.3	2.2	1.8	3.1	2.4	2.0	1.2	Communications
1.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Law
0.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2	Library and Archival Sciences
0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies

SOURCES: Office of Institutional Research, Oklahoma State University; College and University Personnel Association; unpublished data.

TABLE 69

Percent Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Type of Public Four-Year College[1]

	1993-94					
	SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities					
	SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI
United States	44.2	13.3	21.2	9.5	7.3	4.4
SREB States	40.5	16.7	21.7	9.9	6.5	4.7
Alabama	31.8	24.6	24.8	8.7	9.0	1.1
Arkansas	29.5	—	43.6	—	11.9	15.0
Florida	66.4	13.9	11.6	8.2	—	—
Georgia	30.7	24.0	9.7	10.5	17.9	7.2
Kentucky	32.3	22.0	29.6	6.5	7.3	2.3
Louisiana	na	25.3	39.0	21.7	13.1	—
Maryland	49.3	8.8	—	34.0	5.6	2.3
Mississippi	26.8	39.9	11.5	—	13.3	8.5
North Carolina	41.2	6.9	38.8	4.2	4.1	4.8
Oklahoma	51.7	—	11.3	14.1	16.6	6.3
South Carolina	34.4	26.5	6.5	6.8	13.0	12.8
Tennessee	34.3	14.3	29.3	17.2	4.8	—
Texas	49.7	5.8	33.5	7.6	1.9	1.5
Virginia	38.4	38.9	5.8	10.6	1.7	4.5
West Virginia	51.5	—	17.1	—	—	31.4

"—" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of the type in the state.

"na" indicates data not available.

[1] SREB classifies four-year institutions into six categories. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

TABLE 69 (cont.)

1991-92 SREB Categories of Four-Year Colleges and Universities						
SREB I	SREB II	SREB III	SREB IV	SREB V	SREB VI	
43.3	13.7	21.4	9.8	7.5	4.2	United States
40.8	16.1	22.2	9.9	6.2	4.8	SREB States
33.4	24.1	24.1	8.9	8.4	1.1	Alabama
29.5	—	32.3	12.3	12.2	13.7	Arkansas
52.5	22.3	18.2	7.0	—	—	Florida
29.0	27.1	9.7	7.4	19.7	7.0	Georgia
31.8	21.7	30.3	6.7	7.2	2.4	Kentucky
27.8	10.7	31.7	20.0	9.8	—	Louisiana
47.8	—	8.8	33.4	2.3	7.7	Maryland
27.8	41.6	11.0	—	12.1	7.5	Mississippi
41.9	7.3	37.6	4.3	4.1	4.8	North Carolina
52.4	—	10.1	14.3	11.7	11.5	Oklahoma
34.6	26.1	7.1	—	19.8	12.4	South Carolina
35.8	14.3	28.3	17.0	4.6	—	Tennessee
51.1	5.6	33.3	7.9	0.7	1.4	Texas
39.8	37.6	5.8	11.4	1.8	3.6	Virginia
53.0	—	18.0	—	—	28.9	West Virginia

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics' data sets on higher education staff.

TABLE 70

Percent Distribution of Full-Time Instructional Faculty by Rank at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	1995-96				
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other
United States	38.3	28.4	24.6	5.1	3.6
SREB States	34.0	28.4	26.7	7.3	3.6
Alabama	29.8	29.7	29.8	9.2	1.5
Arkansas	31.2	25.0	26.0	16.1	1.8
Florida	37.4	31.1	23.7	6.8	0.9
Georgia	32.7	30.4	30.1	6.8	0.0
Kentucky	36.0	30.0	27.3	3.7	3.0
Louisiana	28.8	24.1	31.0	15.8	0.4
Maryland	33.2	29.0	24.4	5.3	8.1
Mississippi	32.7	25.3	30.0	12.1	0.0
North Carolina	32.5	28.5	23.6	1.3	14.2
Oklahoma	31.1	25.0	31.3	12.6	0.0
South Carolina	35.6	29.6	23.4	8.1	3.2
Tennessee	38.6	26.2	27.2	7.8	0.2
Texas	34.6	26.4	26.8	5.3	6.9
Virginia	36.4	33.1	22.9	6.1	1.5
West Virginia	35.7	29.5	27.9	6.2	0.7

[1] SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

TABLE 70 (cont.)

1993-94					
Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Other	
38.0	27.8	25.6	5.2	3.4	United States
33.6	28.1	27.2	7.5	3.6	SREB States
29.3	28.4	31.2	9.7	1.4	Alabama
30.8	25.7	27.9	14.3	1.3	Arkansas
38.0	31.9	24.3	4.6	1.3	Florida
33.8	29.3	29.3	7.6	0.0	Georgia
36.3	29.2	28.2	3.7	2.6	Kentucky
28.7	24.5	32.6	14.2	0.0	Louisiana
29.7	30.2	27.3	7.5	5.3	Maryland
32.2	24.8	29.2	13.6	0.3	Mississippi
31.9	27.8	23.6	1.6	15.1	North Carolina
31.9	23.1	32.0	13.1	0.0	Oklahoma
34.0	30.2	24.7	8.0	3.2	South Carolina
38.2	26.0	26.8	8.7	0.3	Tennessee
34.4	26.0	26.7	6.1	6.7	Texas
35.0	33.1	24.0	6.5	1.3	Virginia
33.9	28.1	28.6	7.6	1.8	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; American Association of University Professors, unpublished data.

TABLE 71

Distribution of Full-Time Faculty by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group at Public Two-Year Colleges[1]

	Number, 1993-94			Percent of Total				Percent of Black Faculty at PBI or HBI[3]	
				Women		Minorities[2]			
	Total	Women	Minorities[2]	1991-92	1993-94	1991-92	1993-94	1991-92	1993-94
United States	96,080	43,351	11,442	43.3	45.1	11.3	11.9		16.8
SREB States	34,232	16,780	4,348	48.3	49.0	12.9	12.7	8.4	16.2
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	35.6	38.7	38.0						
Alabama	1,934	963	341	48.5	49.8	11.9	17.6	23.4	54.6
Arkansas	481	247	30	49.4	51.4	7.8	6.2	—	—
Florida	5,165	2,458	434	45.9	47.6	15.4	8.4	—	—
Georgia	2,593	1,352	340	54.2	52.1	13.8	13.1	—	21.7
Kentucky	na	na	na	52.5	na	7.9	na	—	—
Louisiana	566	329	106	54.9	58.1	25.0	18.7	47.7	55.3
Maryland	1,943	931	261	46.9	47.9	11.3	13.4	—	41.2
Mississippi	2,128	1,238	229	57.4	58.2	11.4	10.8	33.0	20.4
North Carolina	4,267	2,126	458	47.3	49.8	10.4	10.7	—	—
Oklahoma	1,136	521	101	47.6	45.9	9.3	8.9	—	—
South Carolina	1,660	868	226	50.4	52.3	12.8	13.6	15.6	12.9
Tennessee	1,501	755	200	48.6	50.3	13.1	13.3	—	23.0
Texas	8,681	3,989	1,419	47.2	46.0	15.6	16.3	8.9	—
Virginia	2,012	924	198	43.8	45.9	8.9	9.8	—	—
West Virginia	165	79	5	47.1	47.9	4.3	3.0	—	—

"na" indicates data not reported.

"—" indicates not applicable. There is no institution of the type in the state.

[1] Includes instruction, research and public service faculty. SREB classifies two-year institutions into two categories. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157. Only the two-year college category SREB VII is shown here.

[2] "Minorities" include blacks, Hispanics, Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans and other races.

[3] "PBI" refers to "Predominantly Black" institutions. "HBI" refers to "Historically Black" institutions. "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data of higher education staff.

TABLE 72

Full-Time Administrators by Sex and Race/Ethnic Group at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities[1]

	Number, 1993-94			Percent of Total				Percent of Black Faculty at PBI or HBI[3]	
				Women		Minorities[2]			
	Total	Women	Minorities[2]	1991-92	1993-94	1991-92	1993-94	1991-92	1993-94
United States	52,602	19,278	7,325	35.9	36.6	13.0	13.9	27.8	30.8
SREB States	19,496	6,794	3,071	33.4	34.8	13.7	15.8	53.4	53.9
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	37.1	35.2	41.9						
Alabama	1,231	379	117	29.7	30.8	10.1	9.5	60.2	44.6
Arkansas	474	157	88	29.2	33.1	14.9	18.6	68.9	76.2
Florida	2,090	732	390	33.1	35.0	11.8	18.7	na	47.2
Georgia	2,224	695	307	29.9	31.3	13.8	13.8	50.8	42.8
Kentucky	1,000	309	80	30.6	30.9	7.5	8.0	35.2	35.2
Louisiana	1,009	373	279	35.2	37.0	18.1	27.7	67.9	76.8
Maryland	802	290	237	33.0	36.2	30.9	29.6	74.6	75.7
Mississippi	463	132	134	30.4	28.5	24.5	28.9	87.1	86.3
North Carolina	1,911	680	328	33.0	35.6	17.2	17.2	62.8	61.8
Oklahoma	980	368	113	36.3	37.6	10.8	11.5	44.4	39.6
South Carolina	798	235	72	24.3	29.4	8.5	9.0	43.9	45.9
Tennessee	933	298	123	31.2	31.9	10.9	13.2	24.3	24.3
Texas	2,750	987	493	36.3	35.9	13.5	17.9	44.4	61.6
Virginia	1,965	815	256	39.1	41.5	12.7	13.0	40.5	33.6
West Virginia	866	344	54	39.4	39.7	6.2	6.2	25.0	28.2

"na" indicates data not available

[1] SREB classifies four-year colleges and universities into six categories. See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157.

[2] Refers to blacks, Hispanics, Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans and other races.

[3] "PBI" refers to "Predominantly Black" institutions. "HBI" refers to "Historically Black" institutions. "Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1964 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data of higher education staff.

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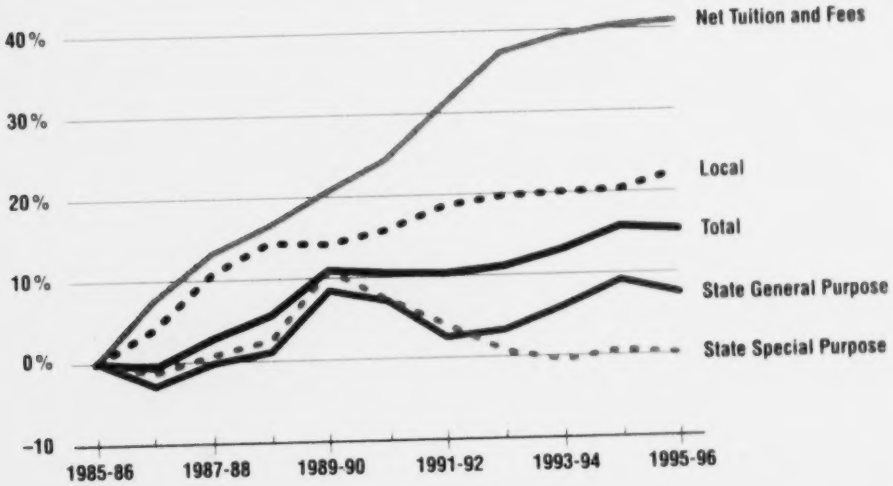
SREB continuously monitors the availability of new comparative data and publishes the *SREB Fact Book Bulletin* containing updated and expanded information. SREB data is also available on the internet. http://www.peach.net/SREB

Funds for Higher Education

Colleges, universities and their supporting student aid, coordinating and governing agencies are big business in the SREB states. Over $16.3 billion of tax revenues will be spent in 1996-97 for their operating expenses — up 4.2 percent from the previous year. Over the past five years, both nationally and in the SREB region, the growth in state tax funds for higher education was the lowest of any five-year period since the mid-1970s.

All told, over the past 10 years, inflation-adjusted higher education funding from state appropriations and tuition and fees rose 11 percent nationally and 16 percent in the SREB region. At the same time, demand for higher education was rising: full-time-equivalent enrollment rose 16 percent nationally and 26 percent in the SREB region. State appropriations for general purpose programs at public colleges and universities (instruction and public service) were basically unchanged nationally, but rose 8 percent in the SREB region. State appropriations for special purpose programs (research, agriculture and medicine) fell 4 percent nationally, but remained unchanged in the SREB region. Revenues from tuition and fees (revenues collected from tuition and fees minus state-funded student financial aid) rose 36 percent nationally and 42 percent in the SREB region.

Changes in Sources of Revenues for Public Colleges and Universities, SREB States (adjusted for inflation)



SOURCE: D. Kent Halstead, *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education*

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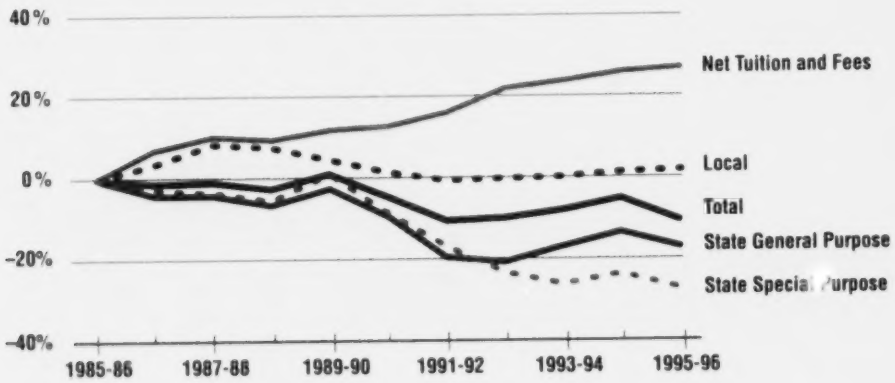
Per-Student Funding

Adjusting for enrollment growth as well as for inflation alters this picture of growth. Total per student funding when adjusted for inflation, fell 6 percent nationally and 9 percent in the SREB region. State general purpose appropriations for instruction and public service on a per full-time-equivalent student basis fell 14 percent both nationally and in the SREB region. On a per student basis, state special purpose appropriations for research, agriculture and medicine fell 17 percent in the nation and 21 percent in the SREB region. Net revenues from tuition and fees rose 35 percent nationally and 36 percent in the SREB region.

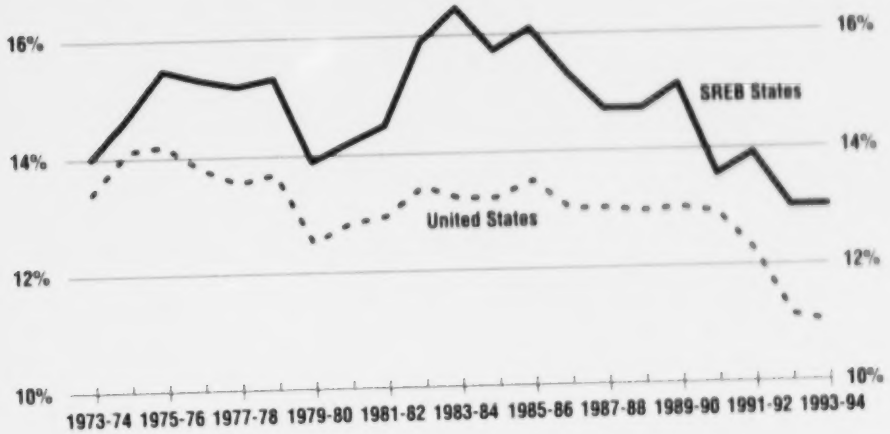
Change in Revenues Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student Public Colleges and Universities, SREB States (adjusted for inflation)



SOURCE: D. Kent Halstead, *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education*

In contrast to the previous 20 years, by the early 1990s the proportion of state taxes appropriated to higher education institutions and agencies was lower both nationally and in the SREB region. Nine SREB states (Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia) appropriated smaller proportions of state taxes to higher education than in the early 1970s.

Higher Education-Related Appropriations as a Percent of State Taxes

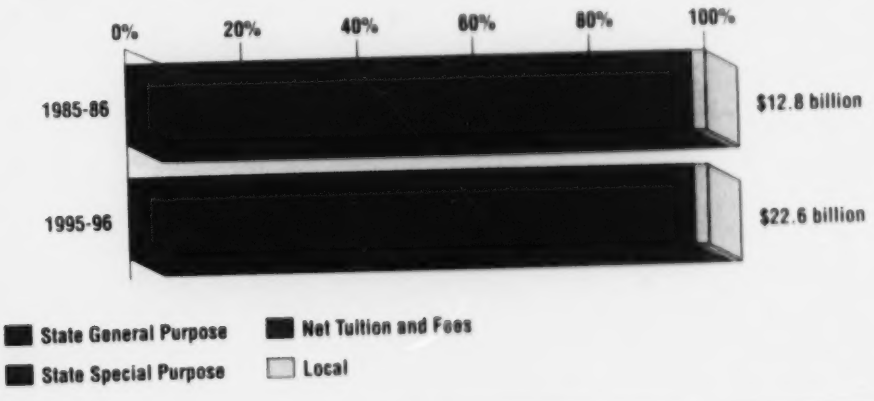


SOURCES: Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University; U.S. Bureau of the Census

A Changing Mixture of Revenue for Higher Education

As the growth in revenues from state governments for public higher education slowed, tuition revenues replaced them. In the mid-1980s, net tuition revenues were 20 percent of the unrestricted revenues nationally and 18 percent in the SREB region. By the mid-1990s, tuition was 28 percent of unrestricted revenues nationally and 26 percent in the SREB region. In the SREB region, the proportion of higher education budgets from state general purpose funds fell from 60 percent to 55 percent. The proportion from state special purpose funds fell from 20 percent to 17 percent.

A Changing Mixture of Revenue for Higher Education, SREB States



SOURCE: D. Kent Halstead, *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education*

Revenues and Expenditures

Higher education is a billion dollar annual investment in 14 of 15 SREB states — totaling $51.9 billion in the SREB region when both public and private colleges and universities are counted. Since the early 1980s, total revenues for the region's public two-year colleges grew faster (125 percent) than those of public four-year colleges and universities (110 percent). In private four-year colleges and universities, the growth was 147 percent.

Spending patterns within colleges and universities for the major functions of instruction, research, public service, academic and administrative support (including libraries), plant operation and maintenance, and scholarships and fellowships, tend to change slowly over time. From the early 1980s to the early 1990s, significant shifts in spending have occurred in public four-year colleges and universities in every SREB state. Two- and four-year colleges and universities are spending proportionately less on instruction, academic and administrative support, and building operations and maintenance, and more on research, public service, and scholarships and fellowships for students. Spending for instruction fell, on average, from 42 percent of educational and general expenditures to 39 percent; spending for research efforts rose from 13 to 16 percent; spending for public service rose from 6.8 to 7.1 percent; academic and administrative support fell from 22 to 21 percent; spending for building operation and maintenance fell from 11 to 8 percent; and spending for scholarships and fellowships rose from 5 to 7 percent.

In public two-year colleges, spending for instruction fell in 11 of 15 SREB states, on average, from 48 to 45 percent; spending for academic and administrative support fell from 31 to 29 percent; building operation and maintenance fell from 12 to 9 percent; and spending for scholarships and fellowships for students increased from 7 percent of educational and general expenditures to 12 percent.

In the SREB states, federal support for research and development in colleges and universities exceeds $3.2 billion. Twenty-nine universities in the region (21 public and 8 private) are among the nation's top 100 recipients of federal support for research and development — down from a total of 35 (27 public and 8 private) in the top 100 in 1990.

TABLE 73

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Higher Education-Related Operating Expenses

	Appropriations	Percent Change				
	1996-97 (000s)	1995-96 to 1996-97	1976-77 to 1981-82	1981-82 to 1986-87	1986-87 to 1991-92	1991-92 to 1996-97
United States	$46,507,624	4.8	64.9	40.7	24.0	16.0
SREB States	16,315,527	4.2	83.6	35.2	25.3	23.6
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	35.1					
Alabama	962,449	0.5	40.0	67.8	29.5	17.5
Arkansas	472,467	2.8	60.1	47.0	41.6	23.3
Florida	2,016,909	10.2	84.5	59.4	12.9	39.7
Georgia	1,302,566	6.5	87.8	43.2	22.5	49.0
Kentucky	706,655	4.3	65.0	35.1	39.3	10.5
Louisiana	645,904	8.8	112.2	9.9	17.9	9.6
Maryland	850,040	3.8	57.6	47.7	25.7	18.6
Mississippi	669,000	1.5	95.2	8.5	20.8	69.7
North Carolina	1,852,013	5.3	85.9	54.5	23.3	28.1
Oklahoma	616,700	12.0	113.8	17.9	41.3	13.7
South Carolina	698,488	2.7	71.7	39.7	21.0	14.5
Tennessee	934,487	3.3	72.3	69.6	9.3	37.6
Texas	3,175,774	-1.8	107.4	3.3	43.4	12.5
Virginia	1,071,897	9.3	72.1	65.8	6.7	11.3
West Virginia	340,178	4.0	54.0	25.8	17.5	19.7

NOTES: State appropriations exclude dollars for capital outlay and debt service. Also excluded are monies from sources other than state tax funds, including all monies from federal sources, local sources and student fees. The amounts include: funds for medical and health programs; state-level student financial aid programs; state funds for private higher education; and state funds for higher education coordinating or governing boards.

SOURCES: Edward R. Hines, "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1976-77" (unpublished revisions) (March 1989); Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University. *State Higher Education Appropriations: 1981-82* (1991-92) and *1991-92* (1993-94) (Denver, CO: State Higher Education Executive Officers); and "1996-97" [Online] http://coe.ilstu.edu/grapevine (October 1996).

TABLE 74

Changes in Sources of Revenues for Public Colleges and Universities

	Percent Change in Inflation-Adjusted Higher Education Operating Revenue Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student, 1985-86 to 1995-96				
	Total	State General Purpose Funds	State Special Purpose Funds	Local Funds	Net Tuition and Fees
United States	-6.1	-13.9	-16.7	12.0	35.0
SREB States	-9.1	-14.3	-20.7	2.0	36.1
Alabama	-18.6	-33.0	-12.0	-75.6	42.0
Arkansas	-7.5	-16.4	-8.8	—	41.9
Florida	-34.1	-31.7	-53.5	—	-10.7
Georgia	2.3	4.3	-8.6	-19.9	24.9
Kentucky	-16.7	-28.0	-8.7	—	20.6
Louisiana	-19.7	-30.9	-38.8	—	48.5
Maryland	4.3	-8.8	8.5	13.6	38.4
Mississippi	12.5	21.8	-10.8	2.8	37.9
North Carolina	-6.6	-10.2	-15.5	14.1	54.4
Oklahoma	-11.8	-24.6	-15.9	7.9	88.2
South Carolina	-11.0	-23.6	-25.7	13.8	48.1
Tennessee	-11.1	-13.8	-14.6	—	13.4
Texas	5.0	2.8	-9.1	16.9	53.9
Virginia	-13.9	-24.4	-57.9	-22.1	47.8
West Virginia	-3.3	-24.0	-0.3	—	62.0

"—" indicates not applicable. There is no local funding.

TABLE 74 (cont.)

Percent of Higher Education Operating Revenues[1]								
State General Purpose Funds		State Special Purpose Funds		Local Funds		Net Tuition and Fees		
1985-86	1995-96	1985-86	1995-96	1985-86	1995-96	1985-86	1995-96	
60.9	54.1	13.7	11.8	5.4	6.2	20.0	27.9	United States
60.0	54.9	19.8	16.8	2.4	2.6	17.7	25.7	SREB States
63.1	50.3	18.5	19.3	0.6	0.2	17.8	30.2	Alabama
61.8	54.1	20.5	19.6	0.0	0.0	17.7	26.2	Arkansas
67.6	67.9	16.6	11.3	0.0	0.0	15.9	20.8	Florida
65.7	64.9	16.6	14.3	0.6	0.4	17.2	20.3	Georgia
58.2	48.7	21.8	23.1	0.0	0.0	20.1	28.2	Kentucky
56.6	47.2	23.7	17.5	0.0	0.0	19.7	35.4	Louisiana
50.7	43.0	14.8	14.9	9.6	10.1	24.9	32.0	Maryland
49.3	51.8	25.8	19.8	3.8	3.4	21.1	25.1	Mississippi
67.1	62.5	19.2	16.8	3.3	3.9	10.5	16.8	North Carolina
65.1	54.0	21.5	19.9	1.7	2.0	11.7	24.2	Oklahoma
54.8	45.6	22.1	17.9	1.8	2.2	21.3	34.3	South Carolina
64.7	60.8	14.8	13.8	0.0	0.0	20.5	25.4	Tennessee
55.2	52.4	24.5	20.6	5.3	5.7	15.0	21.3	Texas
59.5	50.7	14.7	7.0	0.8	0.7	25.1	41.7	Virginia
56.5	43.1	22.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	34.9	West Virginia

[1] Public higher education operating funds are the sum of (1) state general purpose operating appropriations (total state operating appropriations minus state special purpose operating appropriations); (2) state special purpose operating appropriations (funds for research, agriculture and medicine); (3) local operating appropriations; and (4) net tuition revenues (total tuition revenues minus state student aid).

SOURCE: D. Kent Halstead, *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education 1978 to 1996* (1996) (Washington, DC: Research Associates of Washington).

TABLE 75

State and Local General Operating Appropriations[1] Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student at Public Colleges and Universities

	Total General Appropriations 1995-96 (000s)	Appropriations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student by Type of Institution[2]			
			SREB Four-Year		
		All Four-Year	I	II	III
SREB States	$12,335,923	$4,857	$6,047	$4,851	$4,221
Alabama	645,314	4,103	5,076	3,338	3,962
Arkansas	324,729	4,657	5,725	—	4,404
Florida	1,650,461	6,149	6,531	5,464	5,574
Georgia	1,058,911	5,442	7,452	6,791	3,920
Kentucky	424,434	4,251	4,469	5,156	3,992
Louisiana	485,239	3,067	4,647	2,736	3,057
Maryland	715,860	6,263	9,152	5,325	—
Mississippi	417,333	4,762	4,890	4,731	4,577
North Carolina	1,317,822	6,267	7,734	5,380	5,340
Oklahoma	417,891	3,938	5,150	—	2,443
South Carolina[3]	480,492	4,613	5,944	5,414	4,144
Tennessee[4]	704,342	5,223	6,773	5,498	4,356
Texas[5]	2,818,825	5,168	6,158	5,058	4,146
Virginia	722,491	3,814	4,232	3,921	2,739
West Virginia[6]	212,834	3,785	4,158	—	3,410

"—" indicates not applicable. There is no public institution of this type in the state.

"na" indicates data not available.

[1] These figures represent operating appropriations of state and local tax funds for educational and general purposes including staff benefits. Local tax funds are provided only to Two-Year VII institutions in Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, South Carolina and Virginia, and to Two-Year VIII institutions in Georgia. Dollars appropriated for capital outlay and debt service, non-instructional community service activities, cooperative extension and experiment stations, medicine and health professions education programs including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine, statewide student financial aid programs, amounts for statewide coordinating and governing boards, and funds for private higher education institutions are excluded.

[2] See Public Colleges and Universities by Category on page 157. Total full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment is the sum of undergraduate credit-hour FTE, undergraduate contact-hour FTE, and graduate credit hour FTE. Undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals undergraduate credit hours divided by 15. Undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals weekly contact hours divided by 30. Graduate FTE equals graduate credit hours (including law) divided by 12.

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TABLE 75 (cont.)

Appropriations Per Full-Time-Equivalent Student by Type of Institution[2]

SREB Four-Year			SREB Two-Year Institutions		
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
$3,820	$3,911	$4,093	$3,343	$4,426	SREB States
3,054	3,912	2,608	2,417	4,293	Alabama
—	3,848	4,423	4,025	na	Arkansas
5,915	—	—	2,752	na	Florida
3,655	3,914	3,964	3,725	4,278	Georgia
3,895	2,823	7,587	2,319	na	Kentucky
2,242	2,507	—	2,252	na	Louisiana
4,393	5,192	7,163	3,905	—	Maryland
—	4,522	5,162	4,329	—	Mississippi
4,652	6,528	7,503	4,652	—	North Carolina
3,143	3,084	2,801	5,855	na	Oklahoma
2,735	3,971	3,454	3,397	—	South Carolina
4,853	4,521	—	3,340	5,559	Tennessee
4,182	7,379	3,761	3,439	—	Texas
3,082	3,191	3,269	2,485	—	Virginia
—	—	3,339	2,734	na	West Virginia

[1] In South Carolina, a portion of tuition and fees revenues are dedicated to debt retirement. Since most of the other SREB states can use these revenues for operating expenses, higher levels of state appropriations result, and the figures reported above may overstate state support per student to some extent.

[2] Tennessee appropriations include amounts for Centers of Excellence, Centers of Emphasis, Vocational Improvements, Instruction and Research Equipment, and interest income from the Chairs of Excellence programs.

[3] The data for Texas include general revenue funds used to match employee contributions to the state retirement plans, the available "university fund" amounts used for current operations at three universities and overhead on sponsored research. The data for Texas exclude "higher education assistance fund" amounts not used for current operations.

[4] In West Virginia, approximately one-fourth of regular student fees ($33 million) are dedicated by law to capital improvements. Since most of the other SREB states can use these revenues for operating expenses, higher levels of state appropriations result, and the figures reported above may overstate state support per student to some extent.

SOURCE: SREB State Data Exchange, 1995-96.

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TABLE 76

Revenues for Current Operations[1]

	Public Higher Education				Private Higher Education			
	1993-94 (000s)		Percent Increase 1983-84 to 1993-94		1993-94 (000s)		Percent Change 1983-84 to 1993-94	
	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	$93,361,610	$21,904,209	103.8	114.5	$65,332,306	$1,947,344	121.5	90.9
SREB States	30,962,765	6,695,135	110.1	125.4	13,859,178	375,457	146.6	31.1
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	33.2	30.6			21.2	19.3		
Alabama	2,328,146	374,448	134.2	235.7	306,993	11,500	107.3	-17.3
Arkansas	982,578	96,647	134.9	174.0	133,605	3,357	117.2	-69.2
Florida	2,392,500	1,177,185	130.9	123.6	1,657,557	50,677	160.2	66.2
Georgia	2,139,268	437,840	117.0	323.7	1,717,186	50,533	193.0	35.7
Kentucky	1,564,944	156,885	93.8	215.7	322,554	26,923	126.1	-26.9
Louisiana	1,837,138	100,486	97.4	167.4	768,271	8,082	138.3	327.8
Maryland	1,571,432	465,772	113.3	95.9	1,741,739	14,122	136.1	169.9
Mississippi	998,423	288,156	87.0	95.8	121,016	9,189	122.5	-22.1
North Carolina	2,685,633	697,870	121.7	119.8	2,256,866	31,504	232.3	-46.0
Oklahoma	1,088,641	239,474	63.5	116.1	273,527	24,474	71.0	130.7
South Carolina	1,691,331	283,298	160.9	119.2	316,786	17,686	95.1	-10.3
Tennessee	1,746,391	284,482	131.0	127.7	1,429,661	23,370	132.1	-15.8
Texas	6,249,276	1,690,461	90.4	101.1	1,847,869	49,562	102.8	352.7
Virginia	3,021,140	372,292	127.7	108.6	812,221	45,287	140.2	631.8
West Virginia	665,925	29,839	64.8	50.4	153,328	9,191	143.5	104.0

[1] Total current funds revenue

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1984," and "Fiscal Year 1994," unpublished data.

TABLE 77

Current Operating Expenditures[1]

	Public Higher Education				Private Higher Education			
	1993-94 (000s)		Percent Increase 1983-84 to 1993-94		1993-94 (000s)		Percent Increase 1983-84 to 1993-94	
	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	$92,607,065	$21,518,306	107.9	114.9	$64,901,648	$1,800,209	126.9	91.4
SREB States	30,647,004	6,620,817	114.4	128.8	13,728,962	364,623	153.2	34.8
SREB States as a Percent of the U.S.	33.1	30.8			21.2	20.3		
Alabama	2,322,638	372,295	142.7	221.0	301,436	10,873	109.0	-25.7
Arkansas	982,494	95,783	141.3	180.6	134,276	4,139	118.4	-57.5
Florida	2,387,787	1,187,449	133.3	128.3	1,621,852	48,292	163.4	97.2
Georgia	2,110,879	431,549	116.1	325.7	1,670,585	49,611	205.3	40.3
Kentucky	1,529,939	156,038	95.8	222.2	320,750	28,221	135.4	-20.5
Louisiana	1,840,997	99,414	102.0	170.1	757,731	7,734	146.3	373.0
Maryland	1,584,029	460,153	129.4	92.9	1,730,419	11,150	140.6	166.0
Mississippi	1,002,545	284,000	93.3	95.2	121,547	10,752	122.2	3.2
North Carolina	2,649,077	662,249	126.9	114.8	2,242,533	31,257	228.5	-45.3
Oklahoma	1,044,996	232,410	62.9	118.5	275,371	27,680	67.9	187.0
South Carolina	1,548,968	282,885	141.1	125.5	314,817	17,865	90.4	-7.5
Tennessee	1,748,718	285,712	135.9	124.7	1,432,155	20,232	151.8	-27.0
Texas	6,204,655	1,669,153	98.9	111.8	1,857,270	45,330	114.4	333.9
Virginia	3,015,071	371,705	129.5	107.7	796,090	43,397	145.6	631.3
West Virginia	674,211	30,022	69.2	58.7	152,131	8,089	131.8	86.5

[1] Total current funds expenditures.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1984," and "Fiscal Year 1994," unpublished data.

TABLE 78

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Revenues[1] at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	1993-94					
	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts & Grants		All Other[2]
		State	Local	Federal	Other	
United States	23.0	41.7	0.3	15.9	3.4	15.7
SREB States	19.9	45.6	0.1	14.8	3.6	16.0
Alabama	20.6	41.8	0.3	17.6	2.3	17.5
Arkansas	20.1	49.6	0.0	14.2	3.8	12.3
Florida	16.1	51.0	0.0	14.0	5.1	13.7
Georgia	18.8	51.7	0.6	14.8	2.7	11.5
Kentucky	21.0	48.1	0.5	11.8	2.8	15.9
Louisiana	24.1	38.9	0.0	12.5	6.1	18.4
Maryland	26.5	41.0	0.0	17.0	4.3	11.2
Mississippi	22.0	42.9	0.3	20.6	2.2	12.0
North Carolina	13.9	52.6	0.0	16.6	2.1	14.8
Oklahoma	19.0	47.1	0.0	15.8	6.4	11.7
South Carolina	26.2	44.2	0.0	13.7	1.5	14.4
Tennessee	19.5	49.0	0.2	13.2	3.6	14.6
Texas	14.6	44.9	0.0	13.8	3.8	22.9
Virginia	32.4	34.6	0.0	15.7	3.6	13.6
West Virginia	26.8	47.7	0.1	13.8	3.8	7.8

[1] "Educational and General Revenues" consist of total revenues for current operations as shown in Table 76 minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises include those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. In the 1986-87 financial reporting, the amount for gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues and endowment income used for hospitals, which were previously reported under state appropriations, began to be reported under hospitals.

TABLE 78 (cont.)

1983-84						
Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts & Grants		All Other[2]	
	State	Local	Federal	Other		
17.6	51.6	0.4	13.7	2.0	14.6	United States
14.1	58.3	0.1	12.1	2.1	13.4	SREB States
17.5	50.9	0.6	15.5	1.4	14.0	Alabama
15.8	53.1	0.0	12.0	2.0	17.1	Arkansas
11.0	64.3	0.0	12.0	3.5	9.2	Florida
13.9	58.8	0.7	14.8	1.9	9.9	Georgia
14.7	58.9	0.4	8.9	3.3	13.8	Kentucky
15.2	61.2	0.0	9.4	2.9	11.3	Louisiana
22.2	53.8	0.0	16.5	1.9	5.5	Maryland
16.2	55.6	0.6	13.7	3.0	11.0	Mississippi
11.4	56.1	0.0	13.9	1.4	17.2	North Carolina
12.0	62.5	0.0	12.9	1.8	10.8	Oklahoma
17.8	60.8	0.0	10.3	0.4	10.7	South Carolina
19.6	52.8	0.0	13.5	2.0	12.1	Tennessee
7.9	62.7	0.0	9.2	1.6	18.5	Texas
23.7	49.1	0.0	14.7	1.6	10.9	Virginia
17.2	55.1	0.0	11.9	4.4	11.4	West Virginia

[2] "All Other" includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants), private gifts, grants and contracts, endowment income, sales and services of educational activities, and other miscellaneous sources.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education: Fiscal Year 1984," and "Fiscal Year 1994," unpublished data.

TABLE 79

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Revenues[1] at Public Two-Year Colleges

	1993-94					
	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts & Grants		All Other[2]
		State	Local	Federal	Other	
United States	21.2	37.6	18.5	12.9	4.8	5.0
SREB States	21.1	48.3	8.4	15.5	2.7	4.0
Alabama	23.1	48.4	0.2	19.5	2.6	6.2
Arkansas	19.3	48.1	2.7	16.6	9.8	3.5
Florida	24.5	54.1	0.4	14.4	2.7	3.9
Georgia	19.2	54.8	1.9	12.3	7.2	4.6
Kentucky	23.7	48.2	0.1	20.2	5.3	2.6
Louisiana	27.9	44.0	2.2	21.1	1.5	3.4
Maryland	31.4	24.3	27.8	11.2	1.9	3.4
Mississippi	19.0	36.9	10.0	23.1	6.7	4.2
North Carolina	11.2	64.5	11.2	9.6	0.6	2.8
Oklahoma	18.1	49.6	7.3	17.7	1.8	5.6
South Carolina	23.4	46.6	8.4	18.7	0.8	2.2
Tennessee	21.0	51.2	0.0	23.8	0.8	3.2
Texas	17.4	44.4	15.6	15.3	2.0	5.2
Virginia	31.6	47.8	0.3	15.6	2.8	1.8
West Virginia	26.7	45.0	0.0	20.4	5.1	2.8

'Educational and General Revenues' consist of total revenues for current operations as shown in Table 76 minus revenues from auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises include those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics. In the 1986-87 financial reporting, the amounts for gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues and endowment income used for hospitals, which were previously reported under state appropriations, began to be reported under hospitals.

TABLE 79 (cont.)

1983-84						
Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts & Grants		All Other[2]	
	State	Local	Federal	Other		
17.9	47.5	17.5	9.4	2.7	5.0	United States
16.3	59.2	7.8	10.2	1.9	4.7	SREB States
19.0	58.2	0.3	16.2	0.7	5.6	Alabama
18.9	58.9	0.0	16.2	2.6	3.3	Arkansas
20.7	64.8	0.0	8.9	1.6	4.0	Florida
22.9	57.4	4.6	9.3	2.9	2.9	Georgia
19.9	61.3	0.3	15.2	2.5	0.7	Kentucky
16.4	66.6	2.3	11.8	1.5	1.3	Louisiana
25.1	33.9	27.0	9.4	1.3	3.3	Maryland
15.7	43.1	12.5	16.1	4.6	8.0	Mississippi
6.4	73.3	11.2	6.6	0.8	1.7	North Carolina
12.1	71.4	3.7	10.1	0.6	2.3	Oklahoma
18.5	47.9	7.5	20.3	1.2	4.7	South Carolina
15.5	52.2	0.3	24.8	1.3	5.9	Tennessee
11.9	60.5	11.1	6.4	2.7	7.4	Texas
23.6	62.4	0.0	11.6	0.9	1.5	Virginia
19.0	61.0	0.0	11.0	3.6	5.4	West Virginia

[2] "All Other" includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants), private gifts, grants and contracts, endowment income, sales and services of educational activities, and other sources.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1984," and "Fiscal Year 1994," unpublished data.

TABLE 80

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Expenditures[1] at Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	1993-94						
	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
United States	37.0	15.6	6.1	22.6	7.5	7.6	3.6
SREB States	38.7	15.7	7.1	21.0	7.5	7.3	2.7
Alabama	35.5	16.0	9.0	21.9	7.2	6.0	4.4
Arkansas	35.5	12.9	7.5	20.9	7.6	10.8	4.9
Florida	37.4	19.8	6.1	24.2	6.3	6.0	0.2
Georgia	36.6	20.3	7.2	21.7	8.1	6.1	0.0
Kentucky	35.2	10.3	11.5	21.7	6.7	7.7	6.9
Louisiana	36.9	14.5	9.6	21.2	7.2	9.5	1.1
Maryland	36.3	19.2	3.9	21.6	8.2	6.4	4.4
Mississippi	35.2	16.2	7.5	21.8	7.0	10.0	2.1
North Carolina	39.7	14.4	10.4	18.8	8.2	7.6	0.8
Oklahoma	38.6	14.5	9.3	19.9	7.3	10.5	-0.1
South Carolina	40.0	14.4	8.9	21.4	8.2	5.6	1.4
Tennessee	43.0	12.6	7.4	22.7	6.9	6.4	0.9
Texas	41.8	15.7	4.9	18.1	7.9	6.4	5.2
Virginia	39.8	16.0	4.7	23.6	6.8	8.8	0.3
West Virginia	36.3	10.8	6.5	22.0	9.3	9.1	5.9

[1] "Educational and General Expenditures" consists of current operating expenditures as shown in Table 77 minus the expenditures of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises include those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics.

[2] "Academic and Administrative Support" includes academic support, student services and institutional support.

[3] "All Other" consists of education and general mandatory and non-mandatory transfers.

TABLE 80 (cont.)

1983-84							
Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[1]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[2]	
40.6	13.1	5.5	23.5	10.1	5.9	1.3	United States
42.0	12.7	6.8	21.6	10.5	5.2	1.4	SREB States
41.0	11.5	9.2	22.5	9.0	5.5	1.4	Alabama
40.2	10.3	8.0	22.2	9.3	8.3	1.7	Arkansas
42.1	16.7	4.6	23.7	8.6	4.2	0.2	Florida
37.5	17.8	7.9	24.3	9.3	3.2	0.0	Georgia
37.9	8.8	8.9	25.0	9.3	5.6	4.5	Kentucky
37.9	11.0	9.9	23.4	10.5	6.7	0.6	Louisiana
41.1	15.2	3.1	22.1	11.8	6.2	0.5	Maryland
38.7	13.5	8.7	19.8	8.3	10.4	0.8	Mississippi
42.7	13.3	11.6	17.1	9.2	6.0	2.4	North Carolina
48.2	13.5	7.6	14.2	11.0	5.5	0.1	Oklahoma
40.7	10.1	10.5	22.9	10.5	4.8	0.5	South Carolina
48.1	6.9	3.8	24.3	10.1	6.5	0.4	Tennessee
44.5	12.7	4.2	19.5	13.7	3.5	2.0	Texas
43.3	12.8	5.5	24.2	8.5	5.4	0.3	Virginia
38.3	7.4	5.0	24.4	11.1	6.9	7.0	West Virginia

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education: Fiscal Year 1984," and "Fiscal Year 1994," unpublished data.

TABLE 81

Percent Distribution of Educational and General Expenditures[1] at Public Two-Year Colleges

	1993-94						
	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]
United States	44.8	0.1	2.1	30.6	9.3	11.4	1.6
SREB States	45.3	0.1	2.0	29.4	9.3	12.3	1.6
Alabama	40.0	1.5	0.5	27.3	8.1	17.8	4.7
Arkansas	41.2	0.0	1.9	31.3	8.1	13.8	3.8
Florida	43.5	0.0	0.8	33.9	9.3	12.0	0.5
Georgia	49.4	0.0	0.3	27.8	9.6	12.9	0.0
Kentucky	40.8	0.0	5.6	17.6	6.4	20.9	8.6
Louisiana	45.3	0.3	0.5	26.5	9.9	17.5	0.1
Maryland	45.5	0.0	0.2	33.9	10.3	9.5	0.6
Mississippi	48.7	0.0	0.6	22.5	10.2	17.7	0.3
North Carolina	53.6	0.0	0.6	29.2	8.9	7.5	0.3
Oklahoma	44.2	0.1	1.2	26.6	9.9	17.5	0.5
South Carolina	43.3	0.0	0.6	35.3	8.3	10.8	1.7
Tennessee	45.8	0.0	9.6	24.1	6.4	12.1	2.0
Texas	43.7	0.1	3.8	28.0	10.7	10.9	2.9
Virginia	47.1	0.0	0.5	31.5	7.3	13.3	0.3
West Virginia	35.9	0.0	1.2	32.4	8.2	19.0	3.3

[1] "Educational and General Expenditures" consists of current operating expenditures as shown in Table 77 minus the expenditures of auxiliary enterprises, hospitals and independent operations. Auxiliary enterprises include those essentially self-supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores and intercollegiate athletics.

[2] "Academic and Administrative Support" includes academic support, student services, and institutional support.

[3] "All Other" consists of education and general mandatory and non-mandatory transfers.

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TABLE 81 (cont.)

1983-84							
Instruction	Research	Public Service	Academic and Administrative Support[2]	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Scholarships and Fellowships	All Other[3]	
48.0	0.2	1.6	29.9	11.5	7.4	1.4	United States
47.6	0.1	1.3	31.2	11.8	7.0	1.0	SREB States
48.0	0.0	1.0	28.6	10.4	10.5	1.5	Alabama
41.0	0.2	1.4	34.1	10.3	12.6	0.5	Arkansas
45.1	0.0	0.5	35.4	11.7	7.1	0.2	Florida
42.4	0.0	0.5	37.5	12.9	6.6	0.0	Georgia
41.8	0.0	4.2	26.5	9.7	12.3	5.5	Kentucky
40.6	0.4	3.3	30.4	16.7	7.4	1.2	Louisiana
46.6	0.0	1.2	33.1	11.7	7.2	0.2	Maryland
49.4	0.0	0.3	24.3	12.6	12.9	0.5	Mississippi
53.6	0.1	0.8	31.5	9.9	4.1	0.1	North Carolina
53.3	0.0	1.5	23.0	13.4	8.7	0.1	Oklahoma
43.8	0.0	0.3	30.9	12.5	7.3	5.2	South Carolina
53.0	0.0	5.7	25.1	8.3	7.3	0.6	Tennessee
47.3	0.2	1.7	29.9	13.6	5.6	1.8	Texas
49.7	0.0	0.2	34.1	8.5	7.5	0.0	Virginia
43.6	0.0	1.3	30.9	14.0	10.4	0.0	West Virginia

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education: Fiscal Year 1984," and "Fiscal Year 1994," unpublished data.

TABLE 82

Higher Education-Related State Appropriations As a Percent of State Taxes

	1973-74	1978-79	1983-84	1988-89	1993-94
United States	13.3	13.7	13.2	12.9	11.0
SREB States	14.0	15.3	16.4	14.7	13.0
Alabama	17.6	18.8	16.6	21.2	18.7
Arkansas	12.5	14.1	12.8	14.3	13.2
Florida	13.1	12.5	13.1	11.8	8.9
Georgia	15.0	14.2	14.4	12.8	11.8
Kentucky	11.4	13.1	14.3	12.9	11.1
Louisiana	11.7	12.5	16.1	12.2	13.0
Maryland	10.8	11.1	11.1	11.3	9.9
Mississippi	15.5	18.1	19.9	18.4	13.8
North Carolina	16.1	17.9	18.7	18.0	15.5
Oklahoma	12.2	13.0	14.6	12.5	12.6
South Carolina	16.3	17.4	16.5	15.5	13.9
Tennessee	14.0	17.0	16.2	16.9	14.5
Texas	15.5	18.2	23.2	16.1	16.4
Virginia	13.5	16.6	15.2	15.6	11.8
West Virginia	12.5	12.9	11.7	13.3	11.6

NOTES: State appropriations exclude dollars for capital outlay and debt service. Also excluded are monies from sources other than state tax funds, including all monies from federal sources, local sources and student fees. The amounts include funds for medical and health programs; state-level student financial aid programs; state funds for private higher education; and state funds for higher education coordinating or governing boards.

SOURCES: Edward R. Hines, "Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1973-74" and "1978-79" (unpublished revisions, March 1989); "1983-84" [online] http://coe.ilstu.edu/grapevine (October 1996); *1988-89* (1989) (Washington, DC: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges); *State Higher Education Appropriations: 1993-94* (1994) (Denver, CO: State Higher Education Executive Officers); U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances: 1973* (1974); *1975* (1976); *1979* (1980); *1984* (1985); *1989* (1990) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office) and "1994" [online] http://www.census.gov (January 1997).

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TABLE 83

Federal Support for Research and Development

National Rank 1993-94		Federal Obligations 1993-94 (000s)	Percent Increase 1983-84 to 1993-94	Percent Increase 1992-93 to 1993-94
Total to All Institutions		$11,768,416	116.0	7.6
Total to Top 100 Institutions		9,784,703	110.4	8.6
Total to Top 10 Institutions		2,705,421	98.9	9.2
1	Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)[1]	612,681		
2	University of Washington	275,905		
3	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	267,404		
4	Stanford University	262,438		
5	University of Michigan	240,390		
6	University of California-Los Angeles	221,820		
7	University of California-San Diego	218,272		
8	University of Wisconsin-Madison	207,625		
9	University of California-San Francisco	204,404		
10	Cornell University (New York)	194,482		
Total to All SREB Institutions		3,279,859	92.1	12.4
Total to SREB Institutions Ranked 11-100		1,750,037	86.7	8.0
18	Duke University (North Carolina)	154,649		
23	University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	146,606		
27	University of Alabama at Birmingham	104,409		
28	University of Texas at Austin	103,155		
33	Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	98,514		
37	Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	87,238		
40	University of Miami (Florida)	83,694		
42	University of Maryland, College Park	80,617		
45	University of Virginia	76,395		
46	Emory University (Georgia)	75,391		
47	University of Florida	73,037		
48	University of Texas Southwest Medical Center at Dallas	72,361		
50	Louisiana State University System	67,690		
59	University of Maryland, Baltimore Professional School	61,050		
62	Texas A & M University	59,688		
69	Wake Forest University (North Carolina)	51,789		
70	Georgia Institute of Technology	51,372		
72	North Carolina State University at Raleigh	49,998		
73	University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	48,910		
75	University of Georgia	48,882		
76	University of Kentucky	48,581		
77	University of Texas Anderson Cancer Center	48,434		
82	University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	44,846		
86	Virginia Commonwealth University	41,572		
87	Tulane University (Louisiana)	40,907		
90	Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	38,360		
92	Florida State University	37,801		
100	University of Texas Medical Branch-Galveston	31,445		

[1] Data for Johns Hopkins University include funds obligated by the Department of Defense to the Applied Physics Laboratory, which was a university-administered federally-funded research and development center until 1977-78.

SOURCES: National Science Foundation, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions: Fiscal Year 1983* (1984) and *1994*. [Online] http://www.nsf.gov (December 1996).

TABLE 84

Large College and University Library Collections, Expenditures and Staff

	Volumes Held		Total Expenditures		Professional Staff (FTE)	
	1994-95	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1994-95	1994-95	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1994-95	1994-95	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1994-95
United States Median (108 libraries)	2,539,019	27.3	$13,204,133	75.7	73	9.0
Median of SREB States (27 libraries)	2,335,725	37.6	12,763,084	91.8	73	21.7
SREB Median as a Percent of the U.S. Median	92.0		96.7		100.0	
University of Texas at Austin	7,176,889	32.8	22,358,324	28.9	141	-3.4
Duke University (North Carolina)	4,415,525	27.7	20,450,617	127.5	107	10.3
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	4,263,684	33.9	20,420,528	71.5	120	5.3
University of Virginia	4,165,805	53.5	19,055,013	70.1	91	2.2
University of Georgia	3,303,268	36.7	15,048,986	81.4	82	7.9
University of Florida	3,174,460	28.3	16,196,622	80.9	109	11.2
Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	3,118,765	24.4	18,828,056	117.9	87	6.1
Louisiana State University	2,831,957	31.9	8,879,203	11.7	51	-22.7
University of South Carolina	2,714,060	28.2	12,500,862	130.9	73	21.7
University of Kentucky	2,590,061	32.0	13,975,198	105.4	96	50.0
University of Oklahoma	2,531,059	20.0	9,068,922	74.5	52	15.6
University of Maryland, College Park	2,464,623	45.2	14,510,075	62.6	91	11.0
Emory University (Georgia)	2,183,942	15.7	17,198,062	150.0	82	46.4
Texas A&M University	2,281,654	42.6	15,003,095	87.9	85	26.9
Auburn University (Alabama)	2,303,326	na	8,485,071	na	51	na
Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	2,335,725	45.2	13,171,893	110.9	86	32.3
Florida State University	2,116,510	30.1	9,360,165	76.1	56	0.0
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	2,110,204	38.5	12,763,084	134.9	65	20.4
University of Alabama	2,024,410	25.6	9,757,358	97.7	60	15.4
Tulane University (Louisiana)	2,029,777	28.8	9,448,539	57.5	55	12.2
University of Miami (Florida)	2,032,326	34.7	13,236,373	112.5	73	21.7
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U.	1,951,580	30.7	10,712,160	64.7	41	-25.5
Rice University (Texas)	1,864,335	51.1	9,120,875	114.7	45	18.4
Georgia Institute of Technology	1,865,727	0.7	7,014,306	81.4	52	6.1
University of Houston (Texas)	1,846,757	28.7	11,473,203	65.5	46	-19.3
Oklahoma State University	1,831,764	31.0	8,722,663	127.7	51	24.4
North Carolina State University	2,472,810	109.0	11,850,782	99.9	66	50.0

"na" indicates data not available. This institution became a member of the Association of Research Libraries between 1982-83 and 1992-93.

SOURCES: Association of Research Libraries, *ARL Statistics, 1985-1986* (1987) and *1994-1995* (1996). (Washington, D.C.: Association of Research Libraries).

Throughout its 27 year history, the SREB-State Data Exchange has recognized the importance of reporting statistical comparisons by institutional category — unlike most other statistical reports, even today. Since types of institutions in the states differ greatly, statewide aggregate comparisons should always be interpreted with caution.

The SREB system for categorizing postsecondary education institutions is designed to be used for interstate statistical comparisons and is based on a number of factors relevant to determining resource requirements. Differences in institutional size (numbers of degrees), role (types of degrees), breadth of program offerings (number of program areas in which degrees are granted), and comprehensiveness (distribution of degrees across program areas) are the factors upon which institutions are classified. Other factors relevant to determining resource requirements such as cost differences among programs or externally funded research are not taken into account in the SREB system.

The SREB-State Data Exchange also recognizes that different categorization schemes may be suited to different purposes. Many states use narrower peer group comparisons, sometimes including institutions outside the SREB region, for purposes other than interstate statistical comparisons. For example, peer group comparisons are found in many higher education funding formulas. The SREB-State Data Exchange assists states in analyzing alternate peer groups by making available the college-by-college databases from all parts of the survey to researchers and planners who may have the need to form comparison groups of their own choosing.

Institutions in the following list are assigned to categories for the 1995-1996 report year using the previous academic year's data on program completions. To keep the statistical comparison groups relatively stable over time and to assure that institutions change categories only when their measures on a criterion are relatively stable, institutions change categories when they meet the criteria for a different category after the third consecutive time.

SREB Four-Year I

*Institutions awarding at least 100 doctoral degrees which are distributed among at least 10 broad fields of study with no more than 50 percent in any one category.**

AL Auburn University
AL University of Alabama
AR University of Arkansas Main Campus
FL Florida State University
FL University of Florida
FL University of South Florida
GA University of Georgia
KY University of Kentucky
LA Louisiana State University and Agricultural and Mechanical College
MD University of Maryland College Park
MS Mississippi State University
NC North Carolina State University
NC University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
OK Oklahoma State University Main Campus
OK University of Oklahoma Norman Campus
SC University of South Carolina - Columbia
TN University of Tennessee, Knoxville
TX Texas A & M University
TX Texas Tech University
TX Texas Woman's University
TX University of Houston
TX University of North Texas
TX University of Texas at Austin
VA University of Virginia
VA Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University
WV West Virginia University

SREB Four-Year II

*Institutions awarding at least 30 doctoral degrees which are distributed among at least five broad fields of study.**

AL University of Alabama at Birmingham
FL Florida Atlantic University
FL University of Central Florida[1]
GA Georgia Institute of Technology
GA Georgia State University[1]
KY University of Louisville
LA University of New Orleans[1]
LA University of Southwestern Louisiana
MD University of Maryland Baltimore County[1]
MS University of Mississippi
MS University of Southern Mississippi[1]
NC University of North Carolina at Greensboro
SC Clemson University
TN University of Memphis
TX University of Texas at Arlington
TX University of Texas at Dallas
VA College of William & Mary
VA George Mason University
VA Old Dominion University
VA Virginia Commonwealth University

SREB Four-Year III

*Institutions awarding at least 100 master's, education specialist, post master's, or doctoral degrees with master's, education specialist, and post-master's degrees distributed among at least 10 broad fields of study.**

AL Alabama Agricultural & Mechanical University
AL Jacksonville State University
AL University of Alabama in Huntsville
AL University of South Alabama
AR Arkansas State University
AR University of Arkansas at Little Rock
AR University of Central Arkansas
FL Florida International University[1]
FL University of West Florida
GA Georgia Southern University
KY Eastern Kentucky University
KY Murray State University
KY Western Kentucky University
LA Louisiana Tech University
LA McNeese State University[1]
LA Northeast Louisiana University
LA Southern University and A&M College at Baton Rouge
MS Jackson State University
NC Appalachian State University
NC East Carolina University
NC North Carolina Agricultural & Technical State University
NC North Carolina Central University
NC University of North Carolina at Charlotte
NC Western Carolina University
OK University of Central Oklahoma
SC Winthrop University
TN East Tennessee State University
TN Middle Tennessee State University
TN Tennessee State University
TX East Texas State University
TX Lamar University - Beaumont
TX Prairie View A & M University
TX Sam Houston State University
TX Southwest Texas State University
TX Stephen F. Austin State University
TX Sul Ross State University
TX Texas A & M University - Corpus Christi[1]
TX Texas A & M University - Kingsville
TX Texas Southern University
TX University of Houston - Clear Lake
TX University of Texas at El Paso
TX University of Texas at San Antonio
TX University of Texas at Tyler
TX West Texas A & M University
VA James Madison University
WV Marshall University

SREB Four-Year IV

*Institutions awarding at least 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's, or doctoral degrees with master's, education specialist, and post-master's degrees distributed among at least five broad fields of study.**

AL Auburn University at Montgomery
AL Troy State University
AL Troy State University in Montgomery[1]
AL University of Montevallo
FL Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University[1]
FL University of North Florida
GA Georgia College
GA Valdosta State College
GA West Georgia College
KY Morehead State University
LA Grambling State University
LA Northwestern State University
LA Southeastern Louisiana University
MD Bowie State University
MD Frostburg State University
MD Morgan State University
MD Salisbury State University
MD Towson State University
MD University of Baltimore
NC University of North Carolina at Wilmington
OK Northeastern State University
OK Southwestern Oklahoma State University
SC College of Charleston[1]
TN Austin Peay State University

TN Tennessee Technological University
TN University of Tennessee at Chattanooga
TX Angelo State University*
TX Midwestern State University
TX Tarleton State University
TX Texas A & M International University
TX University of Texas of the Permian Basin
TX University of Texas - Pan American
VA Norfolk State University
VA Radford University[1]
VA Virginia State University

SREB Four-Year V

Institutions awarding at least 30 master's, education post-master's or doctoral degrees

AL Alabama State University[1]
AL Troy State University at Dothan
AL University of North Alabama
AL University of West Alabama[1]
AR Arkansas Tech University
AR Henderson State University
GA Albany State College[1]
GA Augusta College
GA Columbus College
GA Fort Valley State College
GA Georgia Southwestern College
GA Kennesaw State College
GA North Georgia College
KY Northern Kentucky University
LA Louisiana State University in Shreveport
LA Nicholls State University
LA Southern University at New Orleans
MD Coppin State College
MD University of Maryland Eastern Shore[1]
MS Alcorn State University[1]
MS Delta State University[1]
NC Fayetteville State University[1]
NC Pembroke State University
OK Cameron University[1]
OK East Central University
OK Northwestern Oklahoma State University
OK Southeastern Oklahoma State University
SC Francis Marion University
SC South Carolina State University
SC The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina[1]
TN University of Tennessee at Martin
TX East Texas State University at Texarkana
TX Sul Ross State University Uvalde Center
TX University of Houston - Victoria
TX University of Texas at Brownsville[1]
VA Longwood College

SREB Four-Year VI

Institutions awarding fewer than 30 master's, education specialist, post-master's or doctoral degrees

AL Athens State College
AR Southern Arkansas University[1]
AR University of Arkansas at Monticello
AR University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff
GA Armstrong State College
GA Clayton State College
GA Savannah State College
KY Kentucky State University
MD Saint Mary's College of Maryland
MS Mississippi University for Women
MS Mississippi Valley State University
NC Elizabeth City State University
NC University of North Carolina at Asheville
NC Winston-Salem State University
OK Langston University
OK Oklahoma Panhandle State University
OK University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma
SC Coastal Carolina University
SC Lander University*
SC University of South Carolina - Aiken
SC University of South Carolina - Spartanburg
TX Texas A & M University at Galveston
TX University of Houston - Downtown
VA Christopher Newport University
VA Clinch Valley College of the University of Virginia
VA Mary Washington College
WV Bluefield State College
WV Concord College
WV Fairmont State College
WV Glenville State College
WV Shepherd College
WV West Liberty State College
WV West Virginia Institute of Technology
WV West Virginia State College

SREB Two-Year VII

Institutions awarding associate's degrees and offering college transfer courses, some certificates and diplomas may also be awarded

AL Alabama Southern Community College
AL Bevill State Community College
AL Bishop State Community College
AL Central Alabama Community College
AL Chattahoochee Valley State Community College
AL Enterprise State Junior College
AL Gadsden State Community College
AL George Corley Wallace State Community College - Selma
AL George C. Wallace State Community College - Dothan
AL James H. Faulkner State Junior College

AL Jefferson Davis Community College
AL Jefferson State Community College
AL John C. Calhoun State Community College
AL Lawson State Community College
AL Lurleen B. Wallace State Junior College
AL Northeast Alabama State Community College
AL Northwest Community College
AL Shelton State Community College
AL Shoals Community College
AL Snead State Community College
AL Southern Union State Community College
AL Wallace Community College - Hanceville
AR Arkansas State University Mountain Home
AR Arkansas State University - Beebe/Newport
AR Black River Technical College
AR Cossatot Technical College
AR East Arkansas Community College
AR Garland County Community College
AR Gateway Technical College
AR Mid-South Technical College
AR Mississippi County Community College
AR North Arkansas Community College
AR Northwest Arkansas Community College
AR Ouachita Technical College
AR Ozarka Technical College
AR Petit Jean Technical College
AR Phillips County Community College
AR Pines Technical College
AR Pulaski Technical College
AR Red River Technical College
AR Rich Mountain Community College
AR South Arkansas Community College
AR Southern Arkansas University Tech
AR Westark Community College
FL Brevard Community College
FL Broward Community College
FL Central Florida Community College
FL Charlotte County Vo-Tech Center
FL Chipola Junior College
FL Daytona Beach Community College
FL Edison Community College
FL Florida Community Col at Jacksonville
FL Florida Keys Community College
FL Gulf Coast Community College
FL Hillsborough Community College
FL Indian River Community College
FL Lake City Community College
FL Lake-Sumter Community College
FL Manatee Community College
FL Miami-Dade Community College
FL North Florida Junior College
FL Okaloosa-Walton Junior College
FL Palm Beach Community College
FL Pasco-Hernando Community College
FL Pensacola Junior College
FL Polk Community College
FL Santa Fe Community College
FL Seminole Community College
FL South Florida Community College
FL St. Johns River Community College
FL St. Petersburg Junior College
FL Valencia Community College
GA Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College
GA Atlanta Metropolitan College
GA Bainbridge College
GA Brunswick College
GA Dalton College
GA Darton College
GA DeKalb College
GA East Georgia College
GA Floyd College
GA Gainesville College
GA Gordon College
GA Macon College
GA Middle Georgia College
GA South Georgia College
GA Waycross College
KY Ashland Community College
KY Elizabethtown Community College
KY Hazard Community College
KY Henderson Community College
KY Hopkinsville Community College
KY Jefferson Community College
KY Lexington Community College
KY Madisonville Community College
KY Maysville Community College
KY Owensboro Community College
KY Paducah Community College
KY Prestonburg Community College
KY Somerset Community College
KY Southeast Community College
LA Bossier Parish Community College
LA Delgado Community College
LA Louisiana State University at Alexandria
LA Louisiana State University at Eunice
LA Nunez Community College
LA Southern University in Shreveport
MD Allegany Community College
MD Anne Arundel Community College
MD Baltimore City Community College
MD Carroll Community College
MD Catonsville Community College
MD Cecil Community College
MD Charles County Community College
MD Chesapeake College
MD Dundalk Community College
MD Essex Community College
MD Frederick Community College

MD Garrett Community College
MD Hagerstown Junior College
MD Harford Community College
MD Howard Community College
MD Montgomery College Germantown Campus
MD Montgomery College Rockville Campus
MD Montgomery College Takoma Park Campus
MD Prince George's Community College
MD Wor-Wic Community College
MS Coahoma Community College
MS Copiah-Lincoln Community College
MS East Central Community College
MS East Mississippi Community College
MS Hinds Community College
MS Holmes Community College
MS Itawamba Community College
MS Jones County Junior College
MS Meridian Community College
MS Mississippi Delta Community College
MS Mississippi Gulf Coast Community College
MS Northeast Mississippi Community College
MS Northwest Mississippi Community College
MS Pearl River Community College
MS Southwest Mississippi Community College
NC Alamance Community College
NC Anson Community College
NC Asheville-Buncombe Technical Community College
NC Beaufort County Community College
NC Bladen Community College
NC Blue Ridge Community College
NC Brunswick Community College
NC Caldwell Community College & Technical Institute
NC Cape Fear Community College
NC Carteret Community College
NC Catawba Valley Community College
NC Central Carolina Community College
NC Central Piedmont Community College
NC Cleveland Community College
NC Coastal Carolina Community College
NC College of the Albemarle
NC Craven Community College
NC Davidson County Community College
NC Durham Technical Community College
NC Edgecombe Community College
NC Fayetteville Technical Community College
NC Forsyth Technical Community College
NC Gaston College
NC Guilford Technical Community College
NC Halifax Community College
NC Haywood Community College
NC Isothermal Community College
NC James Sprunt Community College
NC Johnston Community College
NC Lenoir Community College
NC Martin Community College
NC Mayland Community College
NC McDowell Technical Community College
NC Mitchell Community College
NC Montgomery Community College
NC Nash Community College
NC Pamlico Community College
NC Piedmont Community College
NC Pitt Community College
NC Randolph Community College
NC Richmond Community College
NC Roanoke-Chowan Community College
NC Robeson Community College
NC Rockingham Community College
NC Rowan-Cabarrus Community College
NC Sampson Community College
NC Sandhills Community College
NC Southeastern Community College
NC Southwestern Community College
NC Stanly Community College
NC Surry Community College
NC Tri-County Community College
NC Vance-Granville Community College
NC Wake Technical Community College
NC Wayne Community College
NC Western Piedmont Community College
NC Wilkes Community College
NC Wilson Technical Community College
OK Carl Albert State College
OK Connors State College
OK Eastern Oklahoma State College
OK Murray State College
OK Northeastern Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College
OK Northern Oklahoma College
OK Oklahoma City Community College
OK Oklahoma State University - Oklahoma City
OK Oklahoma State University - Okmulgee
OK Redlands Community College
OK Rogers State College
OK Rose State College
OK Seminole Junior College
OK Tulsa Junior College
OK Western Oklahoma State College
SC Aiken Technical College
SC Central Carolina Technical College
SC Chesterfield-Marlboro Technical College
SC Denmark Technical College
SC Florence-Darlington Technical College
SC Greenville Technical College
SC Horry-Georgetown Technical College
SC Midlands Technical College
SC Orangeburg-Calhoun Technical College
SC Piedmont Technical College

SC Spartanburg Technical College
SC Technical College of the Low Country
SC Tri-County Technical College
SC Trident Technical College
SC University of South Carolina - Beaufort
SC University of South Carolina - Lancaster
SC University of South Carolina - Salkehatchie
SC University of South Carolina - Sumter
SC University of South Carolina - Union
SC Williamsburg Technical College
SC York Technical College
TN Chattanooga State Technical Community College
TN Cleveland State Community College
TN Columbia State Community College
TN Dyersburg State Community College
TN Jackson State Community College
TN Motlow State Community College
TN Nashville State Technical Institute
TN Northeast State Technical Community College
TN Pellissippi State Technical Community College
TN Roane State Community College
TN Shelby State Community College
TN State Technical Institute at Memphis
TN Volunteer State Community College
TN Walters State Community College
TX Alvin Community College
TX Amarillo College
TX Angelina College
TX Austin Community College
TX Bee County College
TX Blinn College
TX Brazosport College
TX Brookhaven College (DCCCD)
TX Cedar Valley College (DCCCD)
TX Central Texas College
TX Cisco Junior College
TX Clarendon College
TX College of the Mainland
TX Collin County Community College
TX Del Mar College
TX Eastfield College (DCCCD)
TX El Centro College (DCCCD)
TX El Paso County Community College
TX Frank Phillips College
TX Galveston College
TX Grayson County College
TX Hill College
TX Houston Community College
TX Howard College
TX Kilgore College
TX Lamar Institute of Technology
TX Lamar University - Orange Campus
TX Lamar University - Port Arthur Campus
TX Laredo Community College
TX Lee College
TX McLennan Community College
TX Midland College
TX Mountain View College (DCCCD)
TX Navarro College
TX North Central Texas College
TX North Harris Montgomery Community College District
TX North Lake College (DCCCD)
TX Northeast Texas Community College
TX Odessa College
TX Palo Alto College (ACCD)
TX Panola College
TX Paris Junior College
TX Ranger College
TX Richland College (DCCCD)
TX San Antonio College
TX San Jacinto College (SJCDS)
TX South Plains College
TX South Texas Community College (HCJCD)
TX Southwest Texas Junior College
TX St. Philip's College (ACCD)
TX Tarrant Co. Junior College (TCJCD)
TX Temple Junior College
TX Texarkana College
TX Texas Southmost College
TX Texas State Technical College - Amarillo
TX Texas State Technical College - Harlingen
TX Texas State Technical College - Sweetwater
TX Texas State Technical College - Waco/Marshall
TX Trinity Valley Community College
TX Tyler Junior College
TX Vernon Regional Junior College
TX Victoria College
TX Weatherford College
TX Western Texas College
TX Wharton County Junior College
VA Blue Ridge Community College
VA Central Virginia Community College
VA Danville Community College
VA D.S. Lancaster Community College
VA Eastern Shore Community College
VA Germanna Community College
VA John Tyler Community College
VA J.S. Reynolds Community College
VA Lord Fairfax Community College
VA Mountain Empire Community College
VA New River Community College
VA Northern Virginia Community College
VA Patrick Henry Community College
VA Paul D. Camp Community College
VA Piedmont Virginia Community College
VA Rappahannock Community College
VA Richard Bland College
VA Southside Virginia Community College

VA Southwest Virginia Community College
VA Thomas Nelson Community College
VA Tidewater Community College
VA Virginia Highlands Community College
VA Virginia Western Community College
VA Wytheville Community College
WV Potomac State College of West Virginia University
WV Southern West Virginia Community College
WV West Virginia Northern Community College
WV West Virginia University at Parkersburg

SREB Two-Year VIII

Institutions awarding vocational-technical certificates and diplomas; some vocational-technical associate's degrees may also be awarded.

AL Alabama Aviation & Technical College
AL Atmore State Technical College
AL Bessemer State Technical College
AL Harry F. Ayers State Technical College
AL John M. Patterson State Technical College
AL J.F. Drake State Technical College
AL J.F. Ingram State Technical College
AL MacArthur Technical College
AL Opelika State Technical College
AL Reid State Technical College
AL Sparks State Technical College
AL Trenholm Technical College
AL Walker State Technical College
AR Arkansas Valley Technical Institute
AR Cotton Boll Technical Institute
AR Crowley's Ridge Technical Institute
AR Delta Technical Institute
AR Foothills Technical Institute
AR Forest Echoes Technical Institute
AR Great Rivers Technical Institute
AR Northwest Technical Institute
AR Quapaw Technical Institute
AR Rice Belt Technical Institute
AR Riverside Technical Institute
FL Atlantic Vocational Technical Center
FL Bradford Union Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Charlotte County Vo-Tech Center
FL Collier County Vo-Tech Center
FL David G. Erwin Area Vo-Tech Center
FL George Stone Area Vocational Center
FL Lake County Area Vo-Tech Center
FL Lee County Area Vo-Tech Center
FL Lindsey Hopkins Technical Ed Center
FL Lively Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Manatee Area Vo-Tech Center
FL Maynard A. Traviss Vo-Tech Center
FL Miami Lakes Technical Ed Center
FL Mid-Florida Technical Institute
FL North Technical Education Center
FL Orlando Vocational Technical Center
FL Pinellas Vocational Technical Institute - Clearwater
FL Pinellas Vocational Technical Institute - St. Petersburg
FL Radford M. Locklin Vocational Technical Center
FL Ridge Vocational Technical Center
FL Roberts Vocational Technical Institute
FL Sarasota County Vocational Technical Center
FL Sheridan Vocational Technical Center
FL South Technical Education Center
FL St. Augustine Technical Center
FL Suwanee-Hamilton Area Vocational & Adult Center
FL Tampa Bay Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Taylor County Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Thomas P. Haney Area Vocational Technical Center
FL Washington-Holmes Area Vocational Technical Center
FL West Technical Education Center
FL William T. McFatter Vocational Technical Center
FL Witchlachoochee Vocational & Adult Education Center
GA Albany Technical Institute
GA Altamaha Technical Institute
GA Athens Area Technical Institute
GA Atlanta Area Technical School
GA Augusta Technical Institute
GA Ben Hill-Irwin Technical Institute
GA Carroll Technical Institute
GA Chattahoochee Technical Institute
GA Columbus Technical Institute
GA Coosa Valley Technical Institute
GA Dalton School of Health Occupations
GA DeKalb Technical Institute
GA Flint River Technical Institute
GA Griffin Technical Institute
GA Gwinnett Technical Institute
GA Heart of Georgia Technical Institute
GA Lanier Technical Institute
GA Macon Technical Institute
GA Middle Georgia Technical Institute
GA Moultrie Area Technical Institute
GA North Georgia Technical Institute
GA North Metro Technical Institute
GA Ogeechee Technical Institute
GA Okefenokee Technical Institute
GA Pickens Technical Institute
GA Savannah Technical Institute
GA South Georgia Technical Institute
GA Southeastern Technical Institute
GA Swainsboro Technical Institute
GA Thomas Technical Institute
GA Valdosta Technical Institute
GA Walker Technical Institute
GA West Georgia Technical Institute
KY Ashland State Vocational Technical School
KY Bowling Green State Vocational-Technical School

KY Central Kentucky State Vocational-Technical School
KY Davies County State Vocational-Technical School
KY Elizabethtown State Vocational Technical School
KY Hazard State Vocational-Technical School
KY Jefferson State Vocational-Technical School
KY Laurel County State Vocational-Technical School
KY Madisonville State Vocational-Technical School
KY Mayo State Vocational-Technical School
KY Northern Kentucky State Vocational-Technical School
KY Rowan State Vocational-Technical School
KY Somerset State Vocational-Technical School
KY West Kentucky State Vocational-Technical School
LA Acadian Technical Institute
LA Alexandria Regional Technical Institute
LA Ascension Parish Technical Institute
LA Avoyelles Technical Institute
LA Bastrop Technical Institute
LA Baton Rouge Vocational-Technical Institute
LA Claiborne Technical Institute
LA Concordia Technical Institute
LA C.B. Coreil Technical Institute
LA Delta-Ouachita Regional-Technical Institute
LA Evangeline Technical Institute
LA Florida Parishes Technical Institute
LA Folkes Technical Institute
LA Gulf Area Technical Institute
LA Huey P. Long Memorial Technical Institute
LA Jefferson Parish Technical Institute
LA Jumonville Memorial Technical Institute
LA Lafayette Regional Technical Institute
LA Lamar Salter Vocational - Technical Institute
LA Mansfield Branch Technical Institute
LA Nachitoches Technical Institute
LA New Orleans Regional Technical Institute
LA North Central Technical Institute
LA Northeast Louisiana Technical Institute
LA Northwest Louisiana Technical Institute
LA Oakdale Branch Technical Institute
LA Port Sulphur Branch Technical Institute
LA River Parishes Technical Institute
LA Ruston Technical Institute
LA Sabine Valley Technical Institute
LA Shreveport-Bossier Regional Technical Institute
LA Sidney N. Collier Memorial Technical Institute
LA Slidell Technical Institute
LA South Louisiana Regional Technical Institute
LA Sowela Regional Technical Institute
LA Sullivan Technical Institute
LA Tallulah Technical Institute
LA Teche Area Technical Institute
LA Thibodaux Area Technical Institute
LA T.H. Harris Technical Institute
LA West Jefferson Technical Institute
LA Westside Technical Institute
LA Young Memorial Technical Institute
OK Caddo-Kiowa Area Vocational - Technical School
OK Canadian Valley Area Vo-Tech School (Chickasha Campus)
OK Canadian Valley Area Vo-Tech School (El Reno Campus)
OK Central Oklahoma Area Vo-Tech School (Drumright Campus)
OK Central Oklahoma Area Vo-Tech School (Sapulpa Campus)
OK Eastern Oklahoma County Area Vo-Tech School (Choctaw Campus)
OK Francis Tuttle Area Vocational-Technical Center
OK Gordon Cooper Area Vocational-Technical School
OK Great Plains Area Vocational-Technical School
OK High Plains Area Vo-Tech School (Woodward Campus)
OK Indian Capital Area Vo-Tech School (Muskogee Campus)
OK Indian Capital Area Vo-Tech School (Salisaw Campus)
OK Indian Capital Area Vo-Tech School (Stillwell Campus)
OK Indian Meridian Area Vo-Tech School (Stillwater Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (Atoka Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (Durant Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (Hugo Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (McAlester Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (McCurtain County Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (Poteau Campus)
OK Kiamichi Area Vo-Tech School (Talihina Campus)
OK Mid-America Area Vo-Tech School (Wayne Campus)
OK Mid-Del Area Vo-Tech School (Midwest City Campus)
OK Moore-Norman Area Vocational-Technical School
OK Northeast Oklahoma Area Vo-Tech School (Afton Campus)
OK Northeast Oklahoma Area Vo-Tech School (Pryor Campus)
OK Oklahoma City Area Vo-Tech School (Adult Center Campus)
OK Oklahoma City Area Vo-Tech School (Foster Estes Campus)
OK Oklahoma City Area Vo-Tech School (Springlake Campus)
OK Oklahoma Northwest Area Vocational-Technical School
OK Oklahoma Northwest Area Vo-Tech School (Fairview Campus)
OK O.T. Autry Area Vocational-Technical Center
OK Pioneer Area Vocational-Technical School
OK Red River Area Vocational-Technical School
OK Southern Oklahoma Area Vocational Technical Center
OK Tri-County Area Vo-Tech School (Bartlesville Campus)
OK Tulsa County Area Vo-Tech School (Airpark Campus)
OK Tulsa County Area Vo-Tech School (Memorial Campus)
OK Tulsa County Area Vo-Tech School (Peoria)

OK Tulsa County Area Vo-Tech School (Southeast)
OK Western Oklahoma Area Vo-Tech School (Burns Flat)
TN Tennessee Technical College at Athens
TN Tennessee Technical College at Chattanooga
TN Tennessee Technical College at Covington
TN Tennessee Technical College at Crossville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Dickson
TN Tennessee Technical College at Elizabethton
TN Tennessee Technical College at Harriman
TN Tennessee Technical College at Hartsville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Holenwald
TN Tennessee Technical College at Jacksboro
TN Tennessee Technical College at Jackson
TN Tennessee Technical College at Knoxville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Livingston
TN Tennessee Technical College at McKenzie
TN Tennessee Technical College at McMinnville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Memphis
TN Tennessee Technical College at Morristown
TN Tennessee Technical College at Murphressboro
TN Tennessee Technical College at Nashville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Newbern
TN Tennessee Technical College at Oneida
TN Tennessee Technical College at Paris
TN Tennessee Technical College at Pulaski
TN Tennessee Technical College at Ripley
TN Tennessee Technical College at Savannah
TN Tennessee Technical College at Shelbyville
TN Tennessee Technical College at Whiteville
WV Arch A. Moore, Jr. Career Center
WV Barbour County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Benjamin Franklin Vocational Center
WV Boone County Career & Technical Center
WV Braxton County High School
WV Brooke High School
WV Cabell County Vocational Technical Center
WV Calhoun-Gilmer Vocational-Technical Center
WV Carver Vocational Center
WV Charles E. Yedager Career Center
WV Elk Career Center
WV Fayette Plateau Vocational-Technical Center
WV Fred W. Eberle Technical Center
WV Garnet Vocational Center
WV Hampshire County Career Center
WV James Rumsey Technical Center
WV John D. Rockefeller IV Vocational-Technical Center
WV Marion County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Mason County Vocational-Technical Center
WV McDowell County Vocational Technical Center
WV Mercer County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Mineral County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Mingo County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Monongalia County Technical Education Center
WV Monroe County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Nicholas County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Pleasants-Richie-Tyler Vocational-Technical Center
WV Preston County Education Center
WV Putnam County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Raleigh County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Ralph R. Willis Vocational-Technical Center
WV Randolph County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Roane-Jackson Technical Center
WV South Branch Vocational-Technical Center
WV Summers County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Taylor County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Tucker County Vocational-Technical Center
WV United Career Center
WV Wayne County Northern Vocational-Technical Center
WV Wetzel County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Wood County Vocational-Technical Center
WV Wyoming County Vocational-Technical Center

SREB Specialized Education Institutions

Special purpose institutions with specialized degree programs. These may include medical or health science centers and, in some instances, stand-alone law schools, fine arts schools or engineering schools.

AR University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences
GA Medical College of Georgia
GA Southern College of Technology
LA Louisiana State University of Law Center
LA Louisiana State University Medical Center
MD University of Maryland at Baltimore
MD University of Maryland
MS University of Mississippi Medical Center
NC North Carolina School of the Arts
OK Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery
OK Oklahoma State University - Veterinary Medicine
OK University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center
OK University of Oklahoma - Law Center
SC Medical University of South Carolina
TN University of Tennessee at Memphis
TN University of Tennessee
TX Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center
TX University of Texas Health Sciences Center at Houston
TX University of Texas Health Sciences Center at San Antonio
TX University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston
TX University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas
TX University of North Texas Health Sciences Center at Fort Worth
VA Virginia Military Institute
WV West Virginia Graduate College
WV West Virginia School of Osteopathic Medicine

* The "broad fields of study" are determined using the National Center for Education Statistics "Classification of Instructional Programs" (CIP). This is the standard set of definitions used for reporting degrees and other awards conferred by postsecondary education institutions. Broad program areas are designated by the first two-digits of each code number. For example, all education program codes begin with the two digits '13,' all engineering programs with '15.' Within broad areas, programs are distinguished at a four-digit level (CIP code '13.04' is Education Administration and Supervision) and at a six-digit level (CIP code 13.0406 is Higher Education Administration).

Reclassified; met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year I institution in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.
Met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year II institution in 1994-95 and in 1995-96.
Reclassified; met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year II institution in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.
Met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year I institution in 1994-95 and 1995-96.
Met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year I institution for the first time in 1995-96.
Met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year II institution for the first time in 1995-96.
Reclassified; met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year III institution in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.
Met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year V institution in 1994-95 and in 1995-96.
Met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year III institution for the first time in 1995-96.
Reclassified; met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year IV institution in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.
Met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year III institution in 1994-95 and in 1995-96.
Met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year IV institution in 1994-95 and in 1995-96.
Formerly Livingston University.
Reclassified; met criteria for classification as a Four-Year V institution in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.
Met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year IV institution for the first time in 1995-96.
Reclassified; met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year V institution in 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96.
Met criteria for classification as a SREB Four-Year V institution for the first time in 1995-96.
New listing.

This list includes the statewide agency or agencies responsible for the governance or coordination of postsecondary education institutions. Included are those responsible for two-year college systems and two-year vocational-technical systems where this function is a separate or shared responsibility. Multi-campus university systems that are responsible for a subset of higher education institutions exist in several SREB states and are listed in higher education directories.

Alabama

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E-Mail: achhxh01@asnmail.asc.edu
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Florida

Charles B. Reed, Chancellor
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William B. Proctor, Executive Director
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These individuals are heads of agencies with responsibility for postsecondary vocational-technical institutions as well as for secondary vocational-technical education.

These individuals are heads of agencies with responsibility for postsecondary vocational-technical institutions and for elementary and secondary education.

- A -

Administrators
Number... 9,133
Percent minority... 9,113,133
Percent women... 9,113,133
Salaries... 124-125
Appropriations, state operational (see Funds: State)
As percent of educational and general revenues... 146-149
As percent of state taxes... 154
As percent of operating revenues... 141
Per FTE student... 140,142-143
Associate's degrees (see Degrees awarded: Associate's)

- B -

Bachelor's degrees (see Degrees awarded)
Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (see Student: Financial aid)
Business and management (see Degrees awarded)

- C -

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Community colleges (see Two-year colleges)
Coordinating agencies... 165-168
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Current funds (see Expenditures: Current funds; Revenues: Current funds)

- D -

Degrees awarded
Associate's... 5,70,72-74
Bachelor's... 5,70,75-79
Business and management... 77,83,89
Dentistry... 70
Doctoral... 5,70,85-89
Education... 77,83,89
First professional... 5,70,90-92
Health sciences... 77,83,89
Historically black institutions... 73,78,81,86,91
Humanities... 76,82,88
Law... 70
Master's... 70,80-84
Medicine... 70
Predominantly black institutions... 73,78,84,86,91
Social and behavioral sciences... 76,82,88
Science and technology... 76,82,88
To black students... 72,78,84,86,91
To foreign students... 74,79,84,86,91
To Hispanic students... 74,79,84,86,91
To men students... 72,75,80,85,90
To women students... 72,75,80,85,90
Veterinary medicine... 70
Dentistry degrees (see Degrees awarded)
Doctoral degrees (see Degrees awarded)

- E -

Education (see Degrees awarded)

Educational attainment (see Population: Educational attainment)

Educational and general expenditures (see Expenditures: Educational and general)

Elementary and secondary schools

Enrollment

Percent minority... 2,22

Projected... 22

Total... 2,22

Graduates

Percent minority... 2,23

Projected... 2,23

Total... 2,23

Percent of state and local government expenditures... 28

Percent of state general fund and earmarked appropriations... 30

Employment (see Population: Employment)

Enrollment

Elementary and secondary schools (see Elementary and secondary schools: Enrollment)

Higher education

Age distribution... 42

Black students... 4,56-57

First-time students... 43,47,49,50,51,60

First professional students... 4,51,55,57,59

Foreign students... 50

Four-year colleges and universities... 39,52

Full-time-equivalent (FTE)... 44-45

Graduate students... 4,50,52,55,56,59

Headcount... 38-43,46-61

Hispanic students... 4,58-59

Historically black institutions... 48,57

Medical schools... 60

Nursing schools... 61

Osteopathic medicine... 60

Part-time students... 52

Predominantly black institutions... 48,57

Rates... 40-41

Total... 4,38

Two-year colleges... 4,46-47,52,55,57,59

Undergraduate students... 4,49,52,55,56,58

Women students... 4,47,52-55,56,58,60

Expenditures (see Funds)

Current funds... 144-145

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At public four-year colleges and universities... 150-151

At public two-year colleges and universities... 152-153

Instruction as a percent... 150-153

Plant operation and maintenance as a percent... 150-153

Public service as a percent... 150-153

Research as a percent... 150-153

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State-local government (see Funds: State and local government)

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Percent distribution

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by rank... 130-131

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of minorities... 9,115,132

of women... 9,115,132

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- By rank... 116-117
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- Rankings... 8,114,123

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- Colleges and universities (see Funds)
- Student (see Student: Financial aid; Tuition and required fees)

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Full-time-equivalent (FTE) enrollment (see Enrollment)

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- Current funds revenues... 144

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- General revenues
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Percent of state general fund and earmarked appropriations... 30

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Per capita... 3,27

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Men

Degrees awarded... 72,75,80,85,90

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Minority students (see Elementary and secondary schools: Enrollment; Enrollment: Higher education: Black students)

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Unemployment (see Population: Employment)
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- V -

Veterinary medicine (see Degrees awarded)

- W -

Women
Administrators... 133
Degrees awarded... 72, 75, 80, 85, 90
Faculty... 115, 132
Students... 47, 53-56, 58, 60

- Y -

Years of education (see Population: Educational attainment)

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1. What additional comparative data on colleges and universities would you find useful?

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